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Russian Drive 75 Miles From Latvia; Nazis Ignore Finns and Invite Disaster; Congress' Exit Defers Postwar Plans

State Guard Pay Arranged; Price Extension Attacked; Wallace-Chiang Talks End

The World's Day—June 24, 1944

Boston: State Guard Encampment Pay O. K.'d

Massachusetts employers are permitted to pay State Guardsmen the difference between their regular weekly wages and their Guard pay when they attend summer encampment, under a New England War Labor Board ruling announced today. [Page 2.]

Permanent addition of seven policewomen to the Boston police force was announced today by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan. [Page 2.]

Appointment of Dr. Charles F. Phillips, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, as President of Bates College, is announced by the board of trustees of the Maine institution. [Page 4].

Washington: Price Control Extension Attacked

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, requested President Roosevelt to "give every consideration to the disapproval" of the Congress-approved price control extension bill.

Representative Anderson (D) of New Mexico was appointed Chairman of the House committee assigned to investigate congressional campaign expenditures this year. Other members named by Speaker Rayburn are Representatives Sparkman (D) of Alabama, Murphy (D) of Pennsylvania, Gathings (D) of Arkansas, Brown (R) of Ohio, Andresen (R) of Minnesota, and Church (R) of Illinois.

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing temporary appointment as commissioned officers in the Army of members of the Army Nurse Corps, female dieticians and physical therapy personnel.

Senate approval sent to the White House bills granting extra pay to specially qualified men of the Army's combat ground forces and to put Army and Navy glider units on the same pay basis as the Air Forces and paratroops.

President Roosevelt nominated Llewellyn M. Williams of Wrangel, Alaska, to be Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, and the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Williams succeeds Edward L. Bartlett, Juneau.

Senators Byrd (D) of Virginia, McKellar (D) of Tennessee and Vandenberg (R) of Michigan were named on a committee which will have charge of the Presidential inauguration next January.

Far East: Wallace and Chiang Complete Talks

United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace has completed conferences with President Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese government officials, a communique announcing that the conferees have "found themselves in agreement on basic principles and objectives."

Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Finance Minister, declared in Washington that Japan continues to attempt peace negotiations. But "we won't listen."

Japanese official news agencies announced the passing of four high-ranking military and naval officers.

Europe: Berlin Says De Gaulle to Visit Moscow

Berlin Radio said Gen. Charles de Gaulle is preparing to visit Moscow at the invitation of Premier Stalin. There was no French confirmation of the report.

Sixteen-year-old boys and girls in Britain are required to register for national service, according to a London Radio announcement.

National: Dr. Mann Becomes American Citizen

Dr. Thomas Mann, author and philosopher, became a United States citizen in Los Angeles and his first words as an American were to predict the fall of Germany within a year. His wife received her papers at the same time. Dr. Mann had been stripped of his German citizenship by edict of Hitler.

Safest Weather for Invasion Told by Meteorological Staff

By Neal Stanford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Delay of D-Day 24 hours because of the weather has done more than anything else to publicize and emphasize the paramount importance of weather forecasting in amphibious operations.

As Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated two years ago on Armistice Day: "There are also extraordinarily and peculiar difficulties attendant on all landings across the sea in the teeth of opposition — the chances of weather in this somewhat variable northern climate, the difficulty of reconciling tides and moons, of catching at one moment high visibility from the air and smooth water for the landing craft."

Obviously from subsequent military communiqués D-Day weather was not perfect and in the first week or 10 days turned worse before it improved. But within certain limitations this was known to the Allied High Command, and the immediate and longer-range forecasting included adequately satisfactory weather prognostications to persuade Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower not to delay the invasion longer.

A close network of meteorological stations exists throughout Britain from which by means of balloons, high-flying aircraft, and other devices the Allied High Command keeps continually supplied with fairly accurate weather forecasts.

Wind Tendencies Known

Also pilots bring in from the Atlantic weather recordings which are of the utmost value in timing military operations. For the prevailing winds in Britain and Europe are westerly, and the general weather tendency is to move from the Atlantic to Britain and then on to the Continent.

One reason why it was so important that the Nazis be chased out of Greenland where they had established a weather station, was that it provided Berlin with a preview of weather conditions over Britain and the Continent. Now the Allies have the benefit of such foreknowledge.

The weather, which played such a part in destroying the Spanish armada four centuries ago, came within an hour and a half of upsetting the Sicilian invasion last year.

A sudden and unpredictable change in the weather occurred after the armada of over 2,500 ships had already set out for Sicily. Fine weather and a calm sea are the usual characteristics of a Mediterranean July. But on this particular day last year a gale suddenly blew up from the northwest.

This meant it would be blowing down the coast and that many of the beaches would have little lee, while the landing craft would find it almost impossible to force their

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Weather Predictions

Showers—Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Fascist Plottings Grip Paraguay

Paraguay, seldom brought to attention of the outside world and now screened behind tight censorship, actually holds a key position in plottings of South American fascists.

Argentina's military dictatorship has swung Paraguay's Army rulers away from a temporary period of strained cordiality toward the United States.

Today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" gives intimate details on the character of Paraguay and its people, described as "the most homogeneous and fightin'est nation in South America." First Page, Second Section.

UNRRA Asks Recruits For Foreign Duty

Opportunities to participate in the relief program for liberated European countries under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are offered in Boston today.

Headquarters for recruiting personnel for such work have been established in Room 1302, Federal Building, Boston, in charge of Ralph S. Charles, it was announced today, the office to have recruiting jurisdiction over all New England.

Mr. Charles is on leave of absence from the office of the United States Civil Service Commission, and is expected to interview qualified persons interested in overseas and domestic positions. He has just returned from Washington headquarters of the UNRRA.

Present needs are greatest for persons qualified to take on jobs as distribution officers, welfare officers, industrial and agricultural rehabilitation specialists, warehousemen, and supply specialists of various sorts, said Mr. Charles. Only experienced, mature, personnel are sought for each of these positions, he pointed out, urging qualified and interested persons to apply to his office for further information.

The most extensive programs now contemplated will be carried on in the countries of eastern Europe such as Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, according to Mr. Charles.

Because of rigorous conditions under which these field officers are expected to work, no applicant more than 60 years of age will be employed, he said. A speaking knowledge of at least one Euro-

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Likelihood seen of call back to Washington if war should take any dramatic turn.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—With vital postwar legislation still pending and liable to call them back to work should the war suddenly take a dramatic turn, Congress today was enjoying the first day of its summer recess.

In its final moments Congress rushed through a $245,000,000 second deficiency bill, and a $49,000,000,000 Army appropriation bill, and indulged a spirited but inconclusive debate on abolishing the electoral college.

For the most part, Congress departed with the genial good wishes of official Washington.

True, some disappointment was expressed today over congressional failure to adopt more legislation facilitating postwar economic reconversion.

But this criticism was offset by appreciation that Congress had not, even in an election year, made partisan issues out of several very important items that it did take care of before recessing last night at 5.

These measures included:

1. Appropriation bills totaling $92,000,000,000, which Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said was more than had been appropriated for all previous wars fought by the United States combined.

2. The "G-I Bill of Rights" providing postwar benefits and care for demobilized servicemen.

3. Renewed the Stabilization Act, continuing the fight against inflation one more year.

4. Adopted a uniform termination of contract procedure to facilitate postwar industrial reconversion.

While this provision for contract termination was regarded as the most urgent of the postwar laws required, it is only one of the 16 matters which the Special Senate Postwar Committee held earlier this month needed attention before recessing.

At the same time the Special Committee made its report, War

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Soviet advance on key to Baltic sets stage for squeeze play on Germans in Estonia.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, June 24—Why haven't the Germans come to the aid of the hard-pressed Finns?

Events so far and my own observations on the Karelian Isthmus confirm that save for some slight air assistance, the Germans have left the Finns to their fate. There were neither German troops nor more than a negligible amount of German arms and equipment on the Isthmus. All this is now a striking symptom of Germany's organic weakness.

For though nobody, including the Finns themselves, would accuse the Germans of love for the Finns, for the Germans to let Finland down at this time is to invite new major military disaster for themselves. For Finland is the key to both the Baltic Sea and the Baltic countries.

Squeeze-Play Setup

Once the Russians control the southern Finnish coast, they would control the Finnish Gulf and be in an advantageous position to launch a squeeze play on the Germans in Estonia.

The Aaland Islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia are Finnish possessions and whoever controls them would be in a position to bottle up completely any further shipments of Swedish iron ore through the Baltic to Germany. These same islands are less than 70 miles at the nearest point from Stockholm, and the mere presence of the Red Navy there probably would be enough to inhibit Swedish export to the Reich, especially of Bofors armament and ball bearings.

There also is the problem of six German divisions occupying the Petsamo area in the far north of Finland. With the Red Army in southern Finland, these forces would be cut off and faced with an Arctic Dunkerque of their own. Thus, though the Finns have been in the habit of crowing about their own "private war," in point of fact they have been holding the bag for Hitler. By the same token, their defeat is a staggering blow to Germany.

One Defense Line Left

Presumably, the Finns still have one major defense line left behind Vuipuri (Viborg). After the peace of March 12, 1940, with the Soviet Union, they rushed the construction of a new system of fortifications along the new boundary. This line extends presumably from the neighborhood of Hamina on the shore of the Finnish Gulf to Lappenranta on Lake Saima — the first of a chain of lakes that extends through central and southeastern Finland.

The Finns worked on this line for over a year, right up until they joined Hitler's attack on Russia, but thereafter they transferred their main fortifying activities to the Karelian Isthmus, where they worked like beavers for nearly three years. Thus if the Finns,

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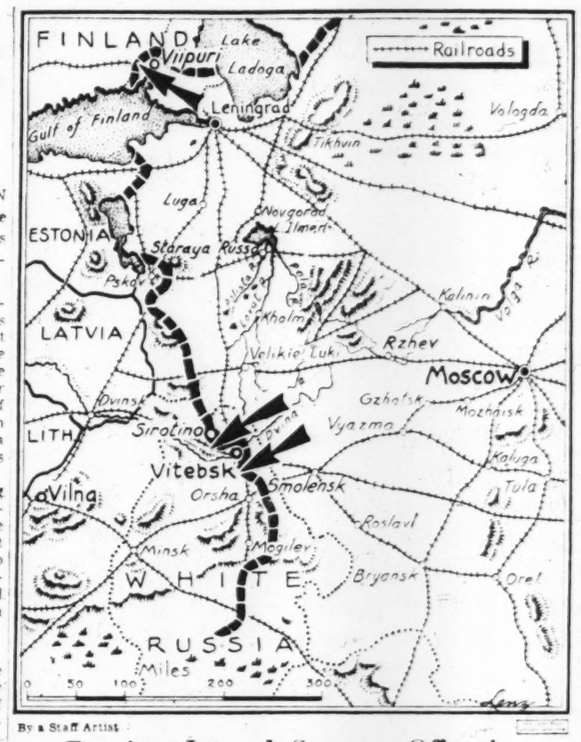

By a Staff Artist

Russians Launch Summer Offensive

Lower arrows indicate sector in which Russia has opened its long-expected summer offensive. Upper arrow shows the southernmost advance into Finland, beyond Viipuri.

Struggle for Cherbourg strikes new peak of intensity as Yanks breach inner line.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Red Army troops, lunging forward in a mighty new Eastern Front offensive, have reached points only 75 miles from the Latvian frontier, while in western Europe, American forces have made breaches in the outer perimeter of the inner defenses of Cherbourg.

The Soviet attack has been launched with spectacular power both north and south of the German strong point of Vitebsk. Opening assaults appear to have carried Russian shock troops across all major railroad lines and highways entering the city from the west. Obviously, the initial Russian aim is to isolate the substantial German garrison at Vitebsk.

After that, the Russian offensive may seek to roll down the Smolensk-Warsaw railway to Minsk, one of the key Nazi bastions in the East, or else follow the Vitebsk-Riga railroad into Latvia. If the latter course is followed, the Germans will have to flee from the Baltic countries or run the risk of being caught in a bear hug between the Russian forces now rolling through Finland and those to the south.

Incidentally, the new Soviet drive does not seem to have interfered with the forward momentum of the offensive against the Finns. Steady progress toward Helsinki is reported in all dispatches.

The fighting for Cherbourg has reached a new peak of intensity. American infantry are approaching the sea on both sides of the beleaguered fortress. One American breakthrough is reported to have been made between Mont du Roc and Octeville, 2½ miles southwest of Cherbourg's city limits. Another penetration presumably has been made at Tourlaville, a mile east of the port.

However, the Germans are fighting with a desperate ferocity and for the time being, at least, progress is being measured in feet. The attackers now have to battle their way from one stoutly defended pillbox to another, although increased use of Allied air power as a tactical weapon soon may end this necessity.

While the Cherbourg land fighting nears its climax, great waves of Allied bombers are pounding enemy positions and "buzzbomb" installations in Normandy, and new attacks on German industrial centers also are reported.

In Italy, Allied progress continues despite much stronger German resistance.

Thus the long-awaited grand assault on Hitler's power is in full swing, not on the two fronts which Germans traditionally have dreaded, but on five fronts—East, West, South, in the air, and Underground. The exact pattern of the Underground front is yet to be determined, but no one doubts that it will be disclosed in the immediate future and that it will be of major proportions.

Meanwhile, a new 28,000-ton Japanese aircraft carrier is believed to be at the bottom of the Philippines Sea. It is disclosed that a United States submarine sent three torpedoes into the flat top in the opening phases of the Marianas action in which American carrier planes now are known to have definitely sunk 5 enemy ships and damaged at least 10 others.

Air Reconnaissance Charts New Hampshire Mica Mines

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., June 24—As a result of aerial surveys made by the local squadron of the Civil Air Patrol here, the mica resources of New Hampshire — an essential wartime mineral — today are charted for exploitation by the government whenever the necessity arises.

Mica has highly essential uses in the electrical industry, for instance, which uses about 90 per cent of the output. It is employed in electric motors, switchboards, radio and electronic tubes, curling irons, flatirons, fuses, light sockets, toasters, and percolators. Aircraft engines use spark plugs with mica cores.

Sheet mica forms the windows in gasoline, oil, and coal stoves, observation windows in industrial furnaces, and workers' goggles. In powdered form it is used as a filler in paints, greases, and rubber, as a dusting medium to prevent adhesion to asphalt and roofing surfaces, and in domestic home insulation.

Adequate Resources

While the present mica resources being worked in New Hampshire are adequate, it was explained, the completed aerial survey means that should the war be protracted the United States Bureau of Mines can put its finger on a map of the state and designate up to 200 locations which have been spotted from the air. The Bureau also could recommend operations at a number of locations where ground surveys have established that there are suitable deposits.

According to Lieut. Arthur T. Whitcomb, Keene contractor, who made the flights and who is commander of the Keene CAP squadron, the aerial survey was originally proposed by Roscoe Whitney, a geologist with the New England Industrial Research Foundation in Boston. Mr. Whitney believed that deposits of pegmatite, in which not only mica but also feldspar and beryl, valuable wartime minerals, occur, could be more readily spotted from the air by means of their characteristic geological formations.

Mr. Whitney visited Major Arthur Cheney, Executive Officer of the New Hampshire Wing of the CAP, to ascertain whether the CAP would be interested in making survey flights to disclose pegmatite deposits, according to Mr. Whitcomb. Mr. Whitney was referred to Keene, where there are

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Nazi Story of Slayings Rejected

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, disclosing to an angry House of Commons the official German report on the killing of 50 Allied airmen after a prison camp break in Germany last March, said the killings were first disclosed last month in a neutral Swiss report which told of 47 executions.

In rejecting the German claims that the airmen were shot resisting arrest, Mr. Eden said the most significant witness in the German story was that "there were no wounded, as there would have been inevitably if the shootings had taken place during an attempt to resist capture.

"The Government," he said, "will never cease in their efforts to collect evidence to identify all those responsible, and they are firmly resolved that these foul criminals shall be tracked down to the last man wherever they may be and when the war is over they will be brought to exemplary justice."

The German explanation said that the mass escapes from the camp, near Dresden, endangered public security and forced adoption of stern countermeasures. Mr. Eden said details still were not known, but by the clearest implication he placed the blame on the Gestapo on the basis of evidence supplied by prisoners since repatriated.

The victims included officers of several European nationalities and some British and Dominion fliers.

The Gestapo, Mr. Eden said, took the recaptured officers to a Gestapo prison, where they were held "under shocking conditions with very little food." Later a number of these men, apparently those marked for execution, were seen "being driven away hand-cuffed and in charge of Gestapo officials who were armed with tommy-guns."

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub, 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, Place in nearest steel bin.

Sharon — Sunday.

Cambridge — Sunday.

Waltham—South Section — Sunday.

Winthrop—Monday.

Norwood—West of Main Street—Monday.

Political Gain in Normandy Boost to Fighting French

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 24—The French Provisional Government in Algiers has "asked the British Government whether it was ready to grant the French representative, Andre le Trocquer, all diplomatic privileges for the administrative functions in the liberated territories," the Bern Radio reported.

"If England agrees, M. le Trocquer will leave immediately for London," continued the radiocast. "If England does not agree, the Provisional Government would oppose the voyage of M. le Trocquer."

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

News that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, reversing his previous stand, has agreed to allow French representatives to serve as liaison officers and governors in freed sections indicates that slow but important progress in Anglo-American-French collaboration is being made in Normandy.

Apparently the Allied military authorities are willing and even anxious to let Fighting French delegates share in the administration of the liberated areas. Needless to say, this evidence of teamwork behind the battle line has aroused a new although moderate optimism among the Fighting French, following a period of deepest distress resulting from Allied coolness toward General de Gaulle.

The fact that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is getting along rather well with the Fighting French became obvious during the negotiations between the Allied Commander and Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Koenig, military representative of the French Committee of National Liberation for the liberated territories.

General Koenig worked informally for several months with General Eisenhower's headquarters to administer civil affairs in France on a liaison basis.

Accord Seems in Sight

It was only when Washington and Algiers interfered that conclusion of a working agreement for the administration of liberated French territory was delayed. Now, new negotiations between the British authorities and a Fighting French delegation, headed by the French Ambassador, Pierre Vienot, have been opened in London. There is hope that an accord will be worked out. The United States is not participating in these discussions.

The two Fighting French delegates for Normandy, appointed by General de Gaulle during his London visit, have already arrived in France. Both have been devoted Gaullists from the first. François

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

G. O. P. Tailors Plank to Farm Demands

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Serious controversy in the field of domestic affairs and unexpected unity in foreign policy today confronted the Republican Party on the eve of its 1944 national convention.

And while all but the opposing candidates and their managers were conceding the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the Presidency, it became evident that the G. O. P. leaders were at least toying with the proposal to cross party lines and enlist a leading southern Democrat—conservative, all-out New Deal critic Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia—as his running mate.

While such a bipartisan coalition ticket, first advanced in Washington by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, is winning momentary headline attention here, it seems improbable in the last analysis. The Republicans are more likely to nominate a Republican.

Johnston Suggested

To add still further to the possible element of surprise in the Vice-Presidential nomination, the name of Eric Johnston, third-term President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was tossed into the contest by several of the national committeemen.

Summarizing the developments on all fronts, a pre-convention G. O. P. communiqué would read as follows:

"Controversy—It stems from the vigorous initiative which former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the 1936 nominee, is taking to force the Republicans to reverse their long-time support of high tariffs. This controversy has not come out into the open, but within the executive sessions of the Platform Committee, of which he is an influential member. Mr. Landon is leading a strong, if unwelcome, crusade to pledge the Party to take the leadership in the world-wide lowering of trade barriers as essential to both the peace and the prosperity of the United States.

"How can we expand our markets without lowered tariff rates?" Mr. Landon is asking his fellow Republicans.

"How else can we compete after

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Pro-Roosevelt Bloc In Texas Fights On

By the Associated Press

Houston, Texas, June 24

Texas pro-Roosevelt Democrats, defeated in their court attempts to place their presidential electors on the ballot, will carry their fight to county and state conventions, former Gov. James V. Allred announced yesterday.

Mr. Allred said the state convention in September "can either name a new slate of electors or bind the May convention electors to support the party nominees."

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—A farm plank virtually tailored to the measure of major farm-organization demands is in the making at the Republican National Convention here as the subcommittee on agriculture winds up its hearings today.

The farm vote may be conceded to be Republican this year, but the Party's farm-policy makers are not treating it lightly. At hearings of the agricultural group, Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, chairman of both the Mackinac and Convention Committees on this subject, became the farmers' spokesman. He almost outtalked Earl C. Smith, who represented the influential American Farm Bureau Federation at the hearing, in his insistence upon an equitable share of the national income for agriculture.

Mr. Smith and Edward A. O'Neal, Farm Bureau chiefs, left the hearing beaming that they had the assurance of Governor Hickenlooper that the Agricultural Committee of the convention favors support prices for farm commodities, or commodity loans, or a combination of the two, as a means of maintaining farm prices when surpluses accumulate.

Subsidies Opposed

As for subsidies, which these organizations have fought, it was his guess that the Committee would oppose them and would come out for fair and equitable

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Normandy:

Yanks Near Sea In Cherbourg Fight

American troops fighting deep within Cherbourg's breached defenses battered their way slowly forward today and all but reached

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Boston Policewomen Force Raised by Seven Members

Boston's corps of policewomen is being permanently augmented today by the formal appointment of seven members who have been active for more than a year on a continuing temporary basis.

These seven are: Edna J. Swan, Margaret E. Johnson, Laura J. Costa, Marie Fewore, Josephine H. Lally, Theresa B. Connolly, and Dorothy E. Coleman. Mrs. Swan is the only Negro woman on the force, and she has been doing outstanding work in the Negro section of the City.

The appointments came immediately upon the establishment by the Civil Service Commission of the eligible list last Thursday. This list of those who successfully passed the examination held Oct. 2, 1943, includes 13 Bostonians and nine women from other Bay State cities. Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan said today that he immediately would make permanent appointments so that the policewomen could begin getting time-credit toward pensions, and would, furthermore, select without delay the three additional women necessary to bring the number of Hub policewomen up to the 15 permitted by the budget.

Those Eligible

Those from whom this selection can now be made are: Edna M. Hayes of Dorchester, Marie E. Wall of Dorchester, Dorothy E. Harrison of Boston, Catherine A. McLaughlin of Charlestown, and Margaret Foley of Roxbury. Miss Harrison is a Negro woman.

Eligible for appointment in other cities are: Anne M. Buron of Fall River, Grace E. Shaughnessy of Lowell, Theresa E. McDermott of Lynn, Mary O. Cunio of Methuen, Mary A. Adamowska and Helen A. Adamowski of New Bedford, Rita A. Levere of Westfield, and Mary E. Mahoney and Anna T. Reidy of Worcester.

On the Boston force the permanent staff until today has included five persons: Mrs. Margaret M. McHugh and Mrs. Irene Bohmbach, who are in charge during the day and night hours, respectively, and both of whom have the rank of acting sergeant; Mrs. Lillian A. Taylor, who handles the clerical work of the Crime Prevention Bureau, and Mrs. Agnes J. Callahan and Mrs. Irene McAuliffe, who are on day investigations. These five have been attached to the force since April 25, 1921.

Commissioner Sullivan said today when asked what his opinion was of the work the policewomen have done during the past year: "The answer is evident in the fact that I shall waste no time bringing the number up to the maximum allowed by my budget."

Beatrice de Losh, who has been active since last April on night patrol work, was unable to qualify for the examination because she does not come within the age limits of 30-35 set by legislation.

Lower Age Limit Sought

The Massachusetts Civic League has been actively working for the lowering of the minimum age at which women may enter the police force. Even a year ago, in a report which they made to the then Police Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, they favored a 22-to-30-year limit, which they declared is looked upon as most efficient by police experts throughout the country. The starting salary of the newly appointed policewoman is not enough, they assert, to attract the ambitious, successful woman between 30 and 35 years of age, but is likely instead to attract the unambitious or the woman who has failed at other pursuits. Moreover, it is their expressed belief that the nearer the policewomen approximate the age of the girls they are dealing with, the better work they can do.

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Vermont Granite Case Set for Trial

RUTLAND, Vt., June 24 (AP)—Arraignment of 24 concerns and 34 individuals indicted on charges of violating antitrust laws by fixing granite prices, late yesterday was set for July 3 by Federal Judge James P. Leamy.

Those indicted June 22 by a special Grand Jury at Burlington are members of the Barre Granite Association, Inc., and include a number of persons prominent in the industry.

The indictment specifically charged the defendants with "conspiring to fix prices charged by quarries to manufacturers of monumental granite in form of rough stock and with conspiring to fix and stabilize at noncompetitive and artificial levels, the prices to be charged by manufacturers for monumental granite processed, finished, and sold as monuments, mausoleums, and memorials."

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Repair Ships Of Navy Meet Exciting Jobs

Log of the Port of Boston

Ships, like men, have a specific place of their own in the far-flung war activities of the United Nations, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America.

Least of all to be known to the public at large is perhaps the repair ship of the Navy—often a converted merchant ship—that has a "tough, essential, exciting career." In the words of the Council, "their hand-picked crews are largely specialists. Among them are artists, construction men, jewelers, radio specialists, mechanics, welders, pipe fitters, riggers, and a sprinkling of old Navy men, together a highly trained crew who know how to run machines and how to repair anything from a match to a marine boiler.

"Repair ships are equipped with heavy and light machine shops, blueprint and photo laboratories, an electrical shop, an engraving shop, a carpenter shop. A foundry that can cast surprisingly large units is there, as is a complete optical shop and a radio repair unit.

"She's not built or expected to meet combat conditions—yet on board are gunners who are as good as any in the world. She has been under attack and fought back stubbornly and with such skill that the enemy suffered sharply. Some of the specialists left their machine tools to man guns during air attacks. The men work full 12-hour shifts a day and are cheerful about it.

"Large or small jobs are taken in stride. Today may come a warped iron door or an LST—a tremendously heavy, cumbersome thing to handle. Tomorrow, one task may be the proper repair of a delicate navigation instrument. The Navy calls these ships invaluable in combat zones. There are many of them, scattered from Iceland to other climatic extremes."

Uniforms for Fish trade

Uniforms for women workers in fish filleting plants, canneries, and other shore establishments are offered the fishery industries by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Government, at "comparatively low cost," according to Boston Fish Pier authorities. These uniforms are those that were produced in quantity for the Women's Land Army to help stimulate food production and consist of caps, long and short-sleeve shirts, jackets and overalls in light and dark blue.

Fish Imports Already Large

With less than half of the year completed, reports from the United States Treasury Department's Bureau of Customs indicate that imports of fish from Canada under trade agreements exceeded four-fifths of the year's quota. Fish industry spokesmen say that Boston will be seriously affected by this situation. According to the Bureau of Customs, fresh or frozen fish, including fillets, and consisting of cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, has been imported to the extent of 12,331,047 pounds up to June 3. The quota for the entire calendar year of 1944 is 15,000,000 pounds.

No Holiday Planned

Regular business hours of 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. will be observed July 4, by the Boston Office of the United States Department of Commerce, it was announced this week by Harold P. Smith, regional manager, who acted on instructions from Washington.

San Francisco Port Prospe

Word comes from San Francisco that Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells who formerly was in command of the Boston Port of Embarkation, and was recently transferred to a similar position at San Francisco, finds in the California port a possible No. 1 port of the nation. When the war emphasis is shifted to the Pacific, he said after taking over his new duties, San Francisco will likely increase its activities two or three times the present volume.

Export Club Expands

Starting with a mere handful of members a comparatively short time ago, the New England Export Club, Inc., has developed rapidly and now has more than 200 members. The membership is composed of export managers of leading New England manufacturers and representatives of firms allied with foreign trade. Donald J. Moore is President of the Club with S. Walter Taber as Secretary.

Duluth Road's Office

After location at 101 Milk Street for several years, the Boston office of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway will be moved to room 410, Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, as of July 1. F. C. Sheldon is General Agent.

Grain Import Duties

Collection of duties on Canadian grain and grain products, imported for feed purposes, is to be resumed by collectors of customs in accordance with newly issued authorization. The duties were suspended by Congress last December and the suspension was renewed in March, expiring June 19.

Boston Men Relocate

Two former members of the staff of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, who have been affiliated more recently with the Boston Foreign Freight Forwarders, Inc., have relocated themselves, Thomas M. Hanlon becoming Traffic Manager for Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc., wool merchants, and Walter E. Donovan being associated with Atlantic & Gulf Stevedores, Inc., of 131 State Street, Boston. **Leon Stone**

Why You Can't Buy Household Goods

By a Staff Photographer

Smaller Plants Busy on Wartime Orders

At a Smaller War Plants Corporation exhibit at Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston this pie chart shows what products and how much of a small New England plant's capacity is devoted to wartime orders. Below—The plant's peacetime line. Pointing to it is Richard Cook, left, New England Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation in Boston. Watching him are Catherine Lanstot, of the New England Office; Thomas Ashton, District Manager of the Springfield, Mass., office of SWPC, and Kenneth L. Childs, District Manager of the New Haven office of SWPC.

Air Reconnaissance Charts New Hampshire Mica Mines

Continued from Page 1

mica deposits and where he got in touch with Mr. Whitcomb.

Himself the operator of a mica mine and of the third largest mica-processing shop in the state, Mr. Whitcomb readily agreed to Mr. Whitney's suggestion with a proposal for an immediate flight.

The initial trip yielded such promising results after Mr. Whitney made surface trips to some of the formations he had seen, that arrangements were made for a second flight. This also turned up more definitely promising deposits.

Finally, according to Mr. Whitcomb, the U. S. Bureau of Mines had its attention called to the project and became interested to the extent of supplying funds for a number of exploratory flights. Since the work was an essential wartime project, permission was readily granted to the CAP to make the flights.

Over 20 flights covering air time of 45 hours were made over the whole State of New Hampshire, even including portions of Maine alongside the New Hampshire boundary. Mr. Whitcomb took along a Bureau of Mines geologist, who located outcroppings of pegmatite from the air on a map and paid visits to them afterward. The virtue of the flights, Mr. Whitcomb explained, was that they turned up deposits existence of which had never been realized, or, if they had been seen from the ground, were observed by eyes untrained in geology.

Mr. Whitcomb further pointed out that if only 10 per cent of the deposits proved to be workable the CAP aerial survey was worth its cost.

Navy Casualties List 3 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Three men from Massachusetts were included in a list of casualties issued tonight by the Navy Department.

They, with their next of kin, are:

Curtis, Harold Austin, Gunner's Mate Second Class, U. S. Coast Guard. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Mary Curtis, Hyde Park, Boston.

Fitzgerald, Joseph Anthony, Seaman Second Class, U. S. Coast Guard. Wounded. Father, James J. Fitzgerald, Mattapan, Boston.

McDonough, William Sylvester, Motor Machinist's Mate Second Class, U. S. Coast Guard. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Virginia Marie McDonough, Somerville.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Barbara Troxel, soprano, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Amos Howard C. Brown will talk on "Museum Treasures" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and 4 p. m.

Miss Eleanor F. Randall will speak on "French Paintings." Both are free to the public.

Tuesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Early Italian Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Ruth Slaven, soprano, Hedda Ballon, pianist, and Berle Nye Taylor, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Overseas Parcels Getting Attention

With the final closing dates for Christmas overseas mail announced as Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, clubs, organizations, and business houses are already planning for the sending of gift parcels to their members or employees who are serving in the armed forces overseas, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly at Boston.

Early purchases and a check up on present location of the addresses are urged by Mr. Connelly, who warned that no extra time is provided this year for Christmas shipments overseas to personnel of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines, as was made possible last year by a two-week extension.

Worcester Attorney Heads Tobin-for-Governor Group

Appointment of Henry C. Walsh, Worcester attorney, as Chairman of the Tobin-for-Governor Committee was announced last night. The Committee has opened headquarters at 44 School Street, Boston.

Former Monitor Man in Battle

United States Coast Guard

William B. Pevear, Boatswain's Mate Second Class

Aboard a Coast Guard rescue ship, marked with the insigne of "Jiggs" kicking a depth charge, "Bill" Pevear, former worker in the composing room of The Christian Science Monitor, has been credited with heroic rescue work in the saving of survivors of vessels sunk in the Battle of Normandy. Bill has been with the Coast Guard since he enlisted in July, 1942. For a long time he was stationed at an Atlantic Coast port and yearned for some "real action." He's getting it now in the English Channel.

Law to Protect Little Plants Held Essential

Stating that America's wartime record has proved that the democratic system of free enterprise can out-produce any other system in the world, Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana last night warned small business men of New England that free competition would face its greatest struggle after the war as a result of the wartime encouragement to giant monopolies.

Addressing the Smaller Business Association of New England at the Copley Plaza, the Senator called for militant action on the legislative front to protect small business from the greatest concentration of industry in the nation's history. Nurtured and sponsored by necessary Federal aid for all-out war production, he said, big business now has a strangle-hold on industry which the Senator felt should be broken in the drafting of postwar policies.

"It is not against mere bigness, that I speak," he said, "but rather against the undue concentration of industry which threatens our system of free competition."

He called upon Congress to adopt measures conducive to the growth of a free economy and opposed to the continuance of wartime monopolies.

Insofar as the trend towards monopolies is an unavoidable incident of all-out war production, the Senator had no quarrel with it. But he felt that undue advantage might be taken by big industry of the monopolies granted to it under the guise of emergency production.

The conference was also addressed by Maury Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Senator Murray spoke in his capacity as Chairman of the Senate's Small Business Committee.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers—Cooler

Boston and Vicinity—Showers, with an occasional thunder storm today. Cooler than yesterday. Clearing tonight. Sunday fair and warmer, with lower humidity. Gentle to moderate winds will be occasionally fresh early tonight.

Maine—Showers with occasional thunder storms and cooler today. Showers continuing tonight and intermittently in the east and north portions on Sunday. Slightly warmer in the southwest portion Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Showers, with an occasional thunderstorm, and cooler today. Clearing in the south, with light showers continuing in the north portions, tonight. Somewhat cooler than last night. Sunday partly cloudy, and becoming slightly warmer with lower humidity.

Massachusetts—Showers, with an occasional thunder storm, and cooler today, followed by clearing late this afternoon in the west portion. Generally fair in the west and clearing in the east portion tonight, somewhat cooler in the interior. Sunday fair and warmer with lower humidity.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Showers, with an occasional thunder storm, and cooler today, followed by clearing late this afternoon. Fair tonight and Sunday. Cooler in the interior tonight and warmer with lower humidity on Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:52 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 3:03 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:38 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 3:48 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Abundance of Peace Plans Advocated at Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 24—Perhaps the best plan at the moment is to have more persons think about more peace plans, according to Max Habicht, Swiss international lawyer, whose summer home is at Duxbury. Today Mr. Habicht lectured to a large group of representative citizens, many of them leaders in their communities, who are thinking very thoroughly about many peace plans at the New England Institute of International Relations, in its thirteenth annual session on the Wellesley College campus.

It was agreed in discussions before and after Mr. Habicht's lecture today, that the best of peace plans is likely to fail in application unless the way has been prepared for it by public thought and discussion. It was agreed, too, that the great diversity of proposals for postwar co-operation need not be regretted because each one of these proposals appeals to certain groups of persons and so arouses serious interest in the subject among this group.

Unity by Conquest Doesn't Work

It is not only in this present age that thinkers in different parts of the world have been active in proposing peace plans, it was pointed out. Back in 1306 a certain Pierre Dumont, for instance, suggested that the 351 monarchs in Europe at that time should be replaced by one ruler. Mr. Habicht told the Institute members.

The great question then became whether it was possible to obtain such unity by popular agreement, or whether the end justified the means to the extent of enforcing unity by conquest. One after another, conquerors arose to attempt the latter solution. Napoleon moved along the road to success for a time, but eventually encountered the inevitable disaster. Today Hitler, with his promised "New Order," is following in Napoleon's footsteps, it was pointed out.

In the reaction against the idea of unity by conquest, various members of the Institute declared, a new opportunity to establish unity by popular agreement, on democratic lines, is now present.

Babson Talks on Job Topic

At a discussion of postwar unemployment prospects, Roger Babson, economist, said that his statistical organization expects a continuation of the gradual inflationary trend of the past few years, for several years after the war, with no real depression developing in those years. This expectation was said to be partly due to the great backlog of savings which the American people have accumulated, generally speaking.

It was pointed out that unemployment figures must be interpreted carefully. For example, when the father of a family loses his job, in many cases his wife and perhaps two growing children who have not worked before, apply for work in an effort to maintain the family income. The result is that four persons are listed as seeking work, in place of one who has lost his job.

Promotion of Private Industry

"Can We Prevent a Postwar Depression?" was the subject of a public lecture given last night by Prof. Seymour E. Harris of the Harvard Department of Economics.

"The Government," he said, "must liquidate surplus material and plants at a pace determined by the requirements of private industry. It must remove Government equipment from private plants quickly.

"It must terminate war contracts fairly and without delay, and provide industry with the cash required under these contracts. And finally, it must lift taxes that deter private enterprise—taking care, however, that the tax burden is not shifted unjustly to others."

Unless private enterprise and consumers can spend a postwar national income of from $125,000,000,000 or more, Professor Harris continued, there will be serious problems of unemployment and calls for Government intervention.

"But an adequate social security program should cut down savings and increase consumption, by removing fear from the future, which can cause undesirably large savings under some circumstances."

Substitute for War Spending

Looking at the economic picture today, Professor Harris said that almost half the national output is going into war, and when the war ends, Government expenditures will probably be scaled down from $100,000,000,000 to about one quarter of that sum in a few years.

"The main problem in the postwar period will be," he said, "to find substitute expenditures for the $75,000,000,000 reduction in the amount spent by the Government." In the immediate postwar period, he believes, there may be as many as 10,000,000 temporarily unemployed while retooling and conversion of war industries back to civilian production is carried out.

"However," Professor Harris went on, "it has been officially estimated that because of the improvements in technology, the increase in numbers on the labor market, and the large unemployment figure for 1940 in any case, a national income equal to the high point of that year may still leave large numbers in search of jobs, unless adequate plans to meet the situation are worked out in good time."

Tomorrow night, at 8:15 o'clock, in Alumnae Hall, a symposium on the subject "Can We Have Lasting Peace in the Orient?" will be open to the public. Joining in it will be the Indian scholar and writer, Haridas T. Muzumdar, and Hung-ti Chu, of the Chinese Government's News Service.

Employers Allowed To Pay Guardsmen Wage Difference

Massachusetts employers are permitted to pay the difference between State Guard pay and their own wages to State Guard employees who attend the Guard's summer encampment, under a unanimous ruling by the New England War Labor Board, announced today.

The Board announced that it had granted blanket approval to all State employers to make this pay arrangement without further action by the Board.

It was pointed out that all members of the State Guard are required by law to attend the camp for one week's military training during the summer, although some exceptions are being granted in unusual cases. The NEWLB took this step, therefore, in order that Guardsmen should not suffer financially.

State Guardsmen of the 2nd Engineers and the 24th Infantry, numbering more than 700, left Boston this morning for Camp Chase, South Hingham.

The two units will remain at camp until June 30, when other units will replace them.

UNRRA Issues Call For Relief Workers

Continued from Page 1

pean language is desirable but not an absolute requirement, he added.

Salaries to be paid are to be based, in general, on experience, training, and previous earnings of the candidates for the positions, according to Mr. Charles. Allowances are to be paid for housing and quarters in addition to salary after UNRRA employees reach their official overseas posts.

In addition to specialists in the field service, the UNRRA needs a number of competent stenographers for overseas secretarial assignments and for Washington, D. C., work. Salaries for the Washington positions range from $2,200 to $2,400 annually, he explained.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, JUNE 25, WILL BE "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:00	7:45
		(Except 2nd Wed.)	
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:00
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	10:45	7:45
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
133 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

C. I. O. Women to Fight Against 'Mother Rackets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24 — A campaign to head off the growing public activity of Fascist-minded women's groups, masquerading under the title "Mother," was launched here this week by the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Alarmed at the growth of these groups, which play on the emotions of mothers of men in the armed forces to breed hatred of President Roosevelt and the Government in Washington, the C. I. O. women have determined to initiate their own educational campaign among the same women these groups reach.

Through C. I. O. auxiliaries in every state, and especially in Chicago, Cleveland, and Philadelphia, where the "Mothers" movements have taken the strongest hold, the Congress will attempt to get before working women the real story of why the war is being fought, pointing out that it is not just a whim of President Roosevelt to slaughter their sons.

Take Action

The C. I. O. Women's Congress took action after it heard about a national meeting of "mothers groups" in Chicago June 12 at which several groups were consolidated into the United Mothers of America.

The C. I. O. Women's Auxiliaries, according to Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer, have been alert to the "mothers' movement" for some time. Several months ago, they called it to the attention of Attorney General Francis Biddle, pointing to definite connections with the seditionists now on trial here in Washington.

The movement has made its greatest strides among industrial working women who have not had wide opportunities for education. The C. I. O. also has close ties with such women, making it a logical medium for combatting the "mother racket."

Most startling revelations concerning the so-called mothers' movement were published this month in the Woman's Home Companion by Patricia Lochridge, the Companion's Washington correspondent, who talked to their leaders in five cities—Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Flint, and Philadelphia.

Miss Lochridge's investigations revealed that at least six organizations are flourishing, making the "sacred name of mother a national epithet for intolerance and hate."

Six organizations named were the Mothers of Sons Forum; We, the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc.; American Mothers; Loyal American Mothers; National Blue Star Mothers of America (formerly Crusading Mothers of Philadelphia); and Mothers and Daughters of Pennsylvania.

Huge Mailing List

In Detroit, Mrs. Beatrice Knowles, National Chairman of American Mothers and a good friend of Gerald L. K. Smith, told Miss Lochridge in Detroit that her group has a mailing list of about 35,000 names.

Mrs. Lyrl C. Van Hyning of Chicago, chief "mother" for We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc., one of the largest of these groups, told of plans to pack the spectators' galleries at the forthcoming Presidential nominating conventions and to fill newspapers with pictures and stories of members demanding "peace now" and a "nationalist" President.

The Washington representative for several of the groups, Miss Lochridge found, is Agnes Waters, whom she quoted as saying, "If we cannot get these traitors out of office by peaceful legal means, we can resort to shooting them out. What this country needs is an American revolution."

Cartoon in the News

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

We'd Better Be Prepared for This Landing

Fiscal Parley Won't Commit Governments

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday, in announcing the composition of the American delegation to an International Monetary Conference opening July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H., emphasized in an earlier letter to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that any decisions will not bind this or any other government.

Mr. Morgenthau is to head the 12-member American group to the talks, called to consider proposals for an $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund and a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

In his letter to the Treasury Chief, made public yesterday by Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Roosevelt also said the delegation would be expected to adhere closely to previously announced statements of principles for the two projects.

The text of his letter, dated June 9:

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am pleased that you will head the American delegation which will participate in the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference to be held at Bretton Woods, beginning July 1, 1944.

It is my hope that this Conference will formulate for presentation to the participating governments definite proposals for an international monetary fund and possibly a bank for reconstruction and development. In the invitation which I extended to these governments to participate in the conference, I stated that the agreement by the conference upon definite proposals will not be binding either morally or legally on the governments represented but will be referred to the respective governments for adoption or rejection. You will, of course, be governed accordingly in your discussions and negotiations.

In formulating a definite proposal for an international monetary fund, both you and the other delegates will be expected to adhere to the joint statement of principles of an international monetary fund announced April 21, 1944. You, as head of the delegation, are authorized, however, after consultation with the other delegates, to agree to modifications which, in your opinion, are essential to the effectuation of an agreement and provided that such modifications do not fundamentally alter the principles set forth in the joint statement.

You will apply the same principles in your discussions and negotiations with respect to the proposed bank for reconstruction and development except that you will be governed by the principles agreed upon by the American technical committee.

As the head of the American delegation of the conference, you will be the principal spokesman for this country and you will be expected to co-ordinate the activities and views of the other American delegates. You will, of course, work in close consultation with the Secretary of State.

The responsibility which you and the other delegates of the American delegation will undertake is the responsibility for demonstrating to the world that international postwar co-operation is possible. I am confident that you will do your best to accomplish the purposes of the conference.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Britain to Pay Natives For War in Gilberts?

By the Associated Press

Abemama, Gilbert Islands, June 24

The British Government, not the American, will probably pay the Gilbertese natives for the war's damage to their islands.

Virtually no palm trees remain on Tarawa atoll. And the natives earn their living from productive palms.

"The British Government," said Maj. F. G. L. Holland, British Colonial Commissioner on Abemama, "must repay these native landowners in the Gilberts for each coconut tree destroyed by the occupation forces—for each taro-root pit which has been wrecked."

Communications Held First of China's Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24 — Industrial development must increase in China after the war to raise the standards of living of its more than 420,000,000 persons and for future national defense, in the opinion of T. C. Hsu of the Chinese News Service here.

Appearing on the Beyond Victory program over Station WNYC last night, Mr. Hsu declared that China's first need, however, is for better means of travel and communication, recalling that while China has all the forms of transportation found in the United States, it hasn't got enough.

"Many of our river barges, for example, still have to be hauled up the rapids by hand," he said. "Yet those very rapids, if they could be harnessed, would provide electric power for our factories and some day for our farms also."

Huge Machinery Need

Mr. Hsu recalled Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's estimate that during the first 10 years after the war, China will need about $5,000,000,000 of machinery alone, most of which will have to come from the United States. He held that it could be initially financed largely by American capital, which, in his opinion, should be a thoroughly sound investment because out of the production for expanding Chinese needs the loans could easily be repaid.

As far as labor is concerned, he said, it has been the policy of the Chinese Government through the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen labor organizations and to improve factory conditions, thus raising the worker's living standards.

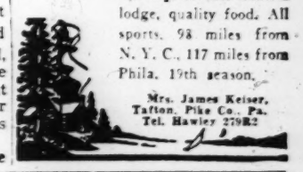
Clifford W. Pettit, Business Manager of the Young Men's Christian Association here and a long-time resident of Shanghai, also appeared on the program, which was sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

He proposed that Chinese students be welcomed to American schools, particularly technical ones, and that this country Lend-Lease some of its scholars to help China's new industries get started. The program will be rebroadcast at 8:45 p. m. tomorrow over Station WCOP in Boston.

LENAPE VILLAGE

A CABIN IN PINES ON SHORE OF POCONO LAKE

Secluded—yet accessible by train or car. Central lodge, quality food. All sports. 98 miles from N. Y. C., 117 miles from Phila. 19th season.



Mrs. James Keiser, Tafton, Pike Co., Pa. Tel. Hawley 279R2

Prices and Your Purse: Rationing Return Urged

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24 — Office of Price Administration is getting more and more requests for meats and canned vegetables to be put back on the ration list July 1.

Consumers complain of shortages and uneven distribution since rationing ended.

Prospect is that lamb chops, veal cutlets and some of the more popular cuts of meats may be put back first. Total supply of canned goods available to civilians will be about 20 per cent less this year than last.

$5 Stamp Due

Don't forget your new $5 use tax stamp, due to be posted on your windshield beginning July 1.

Gas Rules

No additional gasoline is in the offing for the next four months. "With the tempo of war increasing in both East and West, we have no reason to hope for any expansion of civilian allotments in the near future," says Charles L. Phillips, OPA deputy administrator for rationing.

He stresses three cardinal rules of gasoline conservation: Share your car. Ask for no more than you need. Use only the gasoline rationed to you.

Food Picture

Food supplies today are generally more plentiful than last spring and the cost is down five per cent below May, 1943, Bureau of Labor Statistics records show.

Telephone bills are up because of the new excise tax. Scattered increases were reported in beauty shop charges because of increased taxes on supplies. Newspaper prices are up in some cities and clothes are still advancing.

Perishable Cheese

You have until July 2 to take advantage of unlimited sales of perishable cheeses, now more plentiful than at any other time of year. Temporarily point-free are cream cheese, Swiss cheese, Camembert, Liederkranz, and all rationed cheeses except American cheddar products.

WPB Warning

Coal hods and scuttles are to be manufactured again, but WPB warns that only a fraction of the civilian demand that has been built up during the past year and a half "moratorium" will be met during the coming winter.

Air-Mail Envelopes

To speedup production of six-cent air-mail envelopes for service mail, the Post Office Department will eliminate the red, white and blue border, effective immediately.

There will be no sale of air-mail stamped envelopes, either with or without borders domestically until the armed forces overseas have all they want.

Wounded Come First

The nation's railroads have agreed with the Office of Defense Transportation to henceforth cancel civilian train reservations at any time of day or night and even discontinue train service when the space is needed for wounded soldiers.

"The railroads," J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, has promised, "will see to it that the necessary sleeping car space is available, regardless of any interference with other traffic which might result."

Used Car Prospect

Used car rationing is not in the immediate offing, though it may come some months hence after more cars have left the road.

N.Y. Consumer Services Due To Get Price-Wings Clipped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The Office of Price Administration here is "doing something" about complaints of consumers that the cost of shoe repairs, tailoring, electrical work, and other services is soaring.

Within the next few weeks, according to regional OPA officials, strict price control designed to roll back cost-of-living expenses 10 to 15 per cent will be applied to more than 50,000 consumer service establishments here, including such diverse lines as automobile repair stations, storage warehouses and laundries.

March, 1942, Level as Basis

It was disclosed that 55 local price panels, working from lists of establishments compiled by the police, are getting consumer services to file with them schedules of their prices during March, 1942. These prices will form the basis for and enforcement drive to eliminate most of the increases that have taken place since that date.

Although most service industries have been under OPA price controls since September, 1942, OPA has concentrated first on food price and rent control, considering these items more important. The agency is now prepared to extend its system of enforcement to the field of consumer service.

Some Shoe Costs Up 40 P. C.

An example of how living costs are rising in the service field was given by Peter Ripps, Chief of the Services and Durable Consumer Goods Section of the regional OPA. He said the City's 6,000 shoe repair shops, for example, were doing three times the business they did before shoes were rationed, and in some instances had upped their charges 40 per cent.

The OPA, he announced, is already working on dollars-and-cents ceilings on dry cleaning and shoe repairs and hopes to announce them in a month or so. All other services, except those specifically exempt by law—such as boot-blacks watch repairers, barbers, and beauty parlors—are expected to be brought under the enforcement drive.

Postage-Free Mail Cut by Congress

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP) — Congress completed action yesterday on two major pieces of legislation affecting the postal service.

One bill tightens congressional control on the Executive Department's use of postage free mail, and another sets up a simplified system, to be known as "postal notes," for transmitting small sums up to $10 through the mails.

Citing the tremendous growth in volume of "penalty" mail in recent years, from a postage equivalent value of $23,094,882 in 1934 to $120,180,056 last year, the Post Office Committee said action was necessary to control the volume of such mail and "prevent abuse" in its use.

The "postal note" plan provides for their sale in dollar denominations up to $10, for a flat fee of five cents each. Odd cents would be taken care of by adhesive stamps.

Duke U. Acquires File Of Old Bilingual Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 24—A 90-year file of the bilingual newspaper, the New Orleans (La) Bee, has recently been acquired by the Duke University Library here.

The file comes to the Library as part of the George Washington Flowers Memorial collection of Southern Americana. It contains 420 bound volumes and is the most complete file of this paper in existence. In 1921 the New Orleans Times-Picayune bought the paper and in 1925 discontinued it.

The Bee was founded in 1827 by François Delaup as L'Abeille, Journal Politique, Commercial and Literaire. For the first three months of its existence it was published entirely in French. Columns of English were added after that, and as time went on more English was added, but the paper remained bilingual during its entire publication. From 1829 to 1830 there was a Spanish edition, La Abeja.

Railways Win Special Harriman Award Do Much Bigger Job in Greater Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24 — The achievement of American railroads in doing twice as big a job in this war as in World War I, with only one fourth the accident fatality rate to passengers and employees, has won for the railroads a special Harriman Safety Award.

This award was made by the American Museum of Safety through its Harriman Award Committee. "It is bestowed," said the Committee, "in recognition of the outstanding contribution of American railroads to the war effort. The railroads have met all their obligations to the public, and have established a notable record for safety in the face of conditions of unprecedented difficulty."

In addition to this special award, conferred for the first time, the twenty-fourth annual award of the E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals was made to the following railroads for leadership in safety in 1943:

Gold Medal Award — Eastern District of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Silver Medal Award—Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Company.

Bronze Medal Award—Charlestown & Western Carolina Railway Company.

This is the eleventh Harriman Award for the Union Pacific, the tenth for the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range and the second for the Charlestown & Western Carolina.

The E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals were established in 1913 by the late Mrs. Mary W. Harriman in memory of her husband.

The awards will be presented at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York June 28.

Program Completed For Wide Pay Raises

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Completion of the program to establish a 40-cent minimum wage for 21,000,000 employees under the Wage-Hour Act, was announced yesterday by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator.

The statement was made in connection with the publication of the final two wage orders, effective July 17, 1944, for 2,000,000 men and women, about 110,000 of whom have been receiving less than 40 cents an hour.

The wage orders cover 1,250,000 men and women in the finance, insurance, real estate, motion pictures, and miscellaneous industries, Mr. Walling said. Direct wage rises will be received by 60,000 workers in these industries.

Of the 900,000 employees in the communication, utilities, and miscellaneous transportation industries, about 50,000 will get direct wage increases.

The new minimum, brought about by recommendations of the 69 industry committees, goes into effect more than a year before the deadline of Oct. 24, 1945, set by Congress.

Right Upheld to Pick and Choose Appropriate Job by the Unemployed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24—A man who formerly earned between $10,000 and $15,000 a year is entitled to spurn a $90-a-week job offer when unemployed in order that he may have more time to seek a better position, according to the Appellate Division of State Court of Appeals, highest State tribunal.

In its ruling the Appellate Division upheld a decision of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board that unemployment benefits should be granted to Joseph Groner, who last August turned down the $90-a-week job offer. The ruling said the refusal was not unreasonable, "because the salary offered was one third of that the claimant had received for many years and until about two years before the hearing, and less than one half of the salary last received by him."

The Court of Appeals has allowed Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner, the right to appeal the Appellate Division's ruling.

Judge Dismisses Sedition Charge

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Federal Judge William J. Campbell said June 20 "it is my most unpleasant task to dismiss" a charge against Walter Francis Bober of violating the sedition laws by attempting to cause insubordination and disloyalty among members of the armed forces.

The court, he said, had no other alternative under a recent United States Supreme Court decision which freed another Chicago defendant, Elmer Hartzell, in a somewhat similar case, holding that wilful intent was not established.

The Government accused Mr. Bober of suggesting in letters to his brother, Private Raymond Bober, stationed at Camp Santa Anita, Calif., that Raymond try to get out of the Army and that both of them go to Germany.

The judge recommended to the Government prosecutor that his own decision in Mr. Bober's case be appealed.

'Sea Mule' Has Pull Like Land Variety

A BRITISH PORT, June 24 (AP)—American invasion forces have come through with another odd weapon—the "sea mule."

This craft is used for pushing and towing. It takes the place of a tug, but is more maneuverable and is very cheap to build. It is shipped across the ocean in five parts, and is easily assembled at invasion ports for the trip across the Channel.

It has a two-foot draft, carries a five-man crew, has two powerful engines, and is virtually unsinkable.

Bucknell Confers Honorary Degrees

LEWISBURG, Pa., June 24 (AP)—Honorary degrees were conferred today by Bucknell University upon four of its alumni during the 94th annual June commencement at which 83 students also received bachelor's degrees.

Those honored were:

Joseph W. Henderson, Philadelphia, President of the American Bar Association, Doctor of Civil Law; Dr. Chester S. Keefer, Boston, Doctor of Science; Roy G. Bostwick, Pittsburgh civil leader, Doctor of Law; and the Rev. A. Herbert Haslam, Toledo, Ohio, Doctor of Divinity.

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TRUNKS, fibre covered on wood, with good hardware, built to withstand lots of abuse, are now available as follows:

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WEEK-END CASES, attractive canvas covered jobs with handsome leather binding and smart hardware. 21" size, 13.70*-17.25*

FURLOUGH BAGS, canvas or fabricoid numbers designed to square away traveling "must haves" in little space. Light to tote. Neat looking. Good gifts! 16" and 18" sizes, 1.95*-14.75*

*Plus 20% Tax.

JORDAN'S LUGGAGE DEPARTMENT—SEVENTH FLOOR ANNEX

Chestnut Hill Canners Looking for Big Season

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Hoping to double last year's record of 30,000 jars, the Chestnut Hill Community Canning Kitchen will start its 1944 season on Monday with a new machine for sealing tin cans. The Kitchen will continue to use glass jars for fruit, but the use of cans for vegetables will enable it greatly to increase the volume of garden produce handled this year.

This new machine is a hungry beast, according to Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Chairman, and more volunteers will be needed to keep it filled. It seals 45 cans a minute. Anyone willing to give a few hours or, better still, a whole day a week to this patriotic food preservation project is invited to give her—or his—name to Mrs. Harold Plimpton, 143 Laurel Road, Chestnut Hill. The telephone number is Longwood 0201.

Located in the old Brookline fire engine house at 500 Heath Street, the Kitchen will be open from 9 to 5 Mondays through Thursdays. Long and narrow, with plenty of light and air, the former firehouse makes an ideal cannery. Twenty-five to 30 persons can work comfortably at a time.

Canners may bring the fruit of their own victory gardens or purchase from the near-by Brandegee farm. Mrs. Cunningham does all the ordering from the farm, which is one reason she must know how many canners are to be on hand each day. With the farm so close it is possible to have the food in the cans two to three hours after it is picked. Mrs. Laurence Price, a trained nutritionist from Massachusetts State College, will superintend the processing.

Besides Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Plimpton, the Committee in charge of the kitchen includes Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. William De Ford Beal, Mrs. Henry K. Cushing, Mrs. Henry V. Greenough, Mrs. Clement Houghton, Mrs. Chandler Hovey, Mrs. William K. Jackson, President of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, Mrs. Bryan S. Permar, Mrs. Henry B. Prout, Mrs. Henry H. Richardson, Mrs. Charles Rowley, Mrs. Frank Sawtell, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster and Mrs. Irving Wright.

Quota Night at Pops

Quota Night at Pops, Thursday, June 29, will benefit the Service Fund of the Boston Quota Club, whose special summertime project is the sending of underprivileged girls to camp for a few weeks. Co-chairmen of the Pops evening are Mrs. Madeline Meredith McKay and Miss Yvonne DesRosiers. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. McKay, 158 Newbury Street —Kenmore 0686.

Institute Carnival

Service men and service women will be guests of the International Institute at its annual carnival and picnic at Cedar Hill, Waltham, tomorrow. Family groups representing many nationality backgrounds are looking forward to adopting them into their circles and their lunch baskets for the day. One of the special war services of this Red Feather agency has been serving as a friendship clearing house for service folk homesick for a taste of home-cooking or the sound of their mother tongue.

Tomorrow's entertainment will include an outdoor program in the afternoon and an indoor dance in the evening. The whole event has been planned by the Inter-Club Council of the Institute under the chairmanship of Edward Wyluda and with the co-operation of the many Institute clubs.

Sewing Aid Needed

With so many people leaving town for the summer, Russian War Relief headquarters in Boston is renewing its appeal for sewing volunteers. It would also be glad if those who are leaving would take garments with them to be returned by mail when completed. It has on hand a large supply of baby dresses, bootees, women's skirts and other garments already cut and ready for stitching or finishing by hand.

Thanks for such clothing have been received direct from many of the recipients in Russia. Typical of the acknowledgments is the touching letter from a young Lithuanian teacher which came recently to one of the Boston sewers. Its writer, Eta Birmanaite, aged 21, said she had been working in a Lithuanian children's home as a teacher "behind the front line since the beginning of war between the U. S. S. R. and Germania," and described how "very happy and thankful" the children were for "the many presents of the Lithuanians of America." A native of Lithuania, she hoped to find someone who would correspond with her in English as she wished to improve her knowledge of the language.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orch.
4:30 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
11:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orch.

Bibles

VACATION DAYS!

A Bible or Testament will be essential equipment this year for people on vacation or at summer camps. Our sons and daughters going to camps need a convenient Bible. Every summer home or cottage should have a Bible as part of its equipment. Let us help you, for we have suitable Bibles in every version, both Catholic and Protestant. All sold at liberal discount or at cost.

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SPORTS SHOP SECOND FLOOR

New Bates Head

Dr. Charles F. Phillips

Appointed President of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, yesterday by trustees of the college. He was a professor at Colgate University.

Bates College Trustees Name New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, June 24—Bates College trustees elected Dr. Charles F. Phillips of Colgate University as President of Bates yesterday. He will succeed Dr. Clifford Daggett Gray who is retiring this summer after nearly 25 years of service.

Dr. Phillips, who will begin his duties in the early fall, is Professor of Economics at Colgate, and has been on leave of absence for government service since 1941. He has been associated with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supplies in Washington since its organization, and was branch chief in the Rubber and Rubber Products Division for several years. In May of this year he was promoted to the position of Deputy Administrator in Charge of Rationing.

Graduating magna cum laude in 1931 from Colgate, Dr. Phillips did graduate work at Harvard University, studying part of the time in the Graduate School of Business Administration. He received his Ph.D. in Economics at Harvard in 1934. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while at Colgate.

Dr. Phillips is the author of a number of books and more than 35 magazine articles on economic subjects. He is Managing Editor of the American Journal of Marketing and President of the Washington Chapter of the American Marketing Association.

After teaching a year at Hobart College in Geneva, N. Y., he returned to Colgate in 1934 as an instructor in economics. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1936 and became a full professor in 1939.

Dr. Phillips was nominated by a special committee of Bates' trustees appointed a year ago to consider all available candidates and recommend a choice to the trustees. The committee consisted of Erwin D. Canham of Boston, chairman, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Dr. Carl E. Milliken, New York, former Governor of Maine; Louis B. Costello, Lewiston, Treasurer and General Manager of The Lewiston Daily Sun and The Lewiston Evening Journal; Dr. Clair T. Turner, Boston, Professor of Biology and Public Health at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Robert Jordan of New York, Associate Director of the Commonwealth Fund; and Prof. R. R. N. Gould of Lewiston, representing the Bates faculty.

Air-Raid Setup On 'Call' Basis

Indications that the air-raid menace to New England has further faded into the background were at hand in the announcement by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety that the State's more than 100,000 air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, and firemen would be placed on a "call" basis.

In an announcement yesterday the Committee added that there will be no further daytime tests or blackouts at night unless ordered by the armed forces.

The Committee also stated that civilian defense forces were being consolidated and the number of paid employees reduced. With the beginning of the new fiscal year only 47 employees will be retained, including those in the nine regional offices, it said.

Army's 'Flying Bazookas' Used Against Japan

"Flying bazookas"—the Army rockets—are in use against Japanese air, sea and ground targets with sharp effect by our dive bombers, said Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, deputy district chief of the Boston Ordnance District, recently. Rockets are used in combination with bombs, cannon and machine guns with satisfactory results.

Eight planes loaded with bombs and rockets were used in a recent bombing operation, according to Colonel Stone. Building up air speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour during the normal dive-bombing run the rockets were fired and the bombs dropped. Discharge of the rockets did not affect the pinpoint accuracy of the bombing.

Citing the record of ground attacks, Colonel Stone pointed out that one pilot set five Japanese warehouses afire out of six attacks with rockets, fired singly. Moving targets, such as locomotives and enemy aircraft are attacked with mass fire of the rocket batteries. In the China-Burma-India theater of operations our airmen have destroyed several locomotives by this means of attack.

"Experience indicates that rockets have a good inflammatory effect on ground targets and are good weapons for fighters to carry when on sweeps or sudden low level surprise attacks against enemy aircraft," said the ordnance officer.

Rocket launchers can be attached to both fighter and bomber planes and in no way interfere with normal combat missions, continued Colonel Stone, who added that pilots learn to fire the rockets easily.

Use of rockets immobilizes the Japanese, according to the colonel, as "they do not know what is coming next—bombs, cannon, rocket or machine-gun fire. They will usually stay in their holes as long as our planes are overhead."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Monday, June 26, 1:30 p. m. (thereafter Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m.), WMAS, 1450kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Eyes Front." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, June 25

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Orchestral Music. GVX, 11.91 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Topical Survey. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

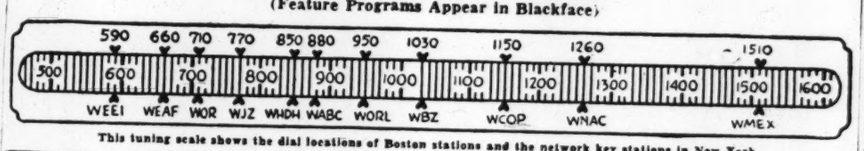
5:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m. to 4:45 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:45 p. m.—Carleton Hauck's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ music	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	"Dude Ranch"
8:15 Religious Program	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air, speakers	Polka Time; News
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour, Speak-	Radio Carollers	Drama and Music
8:45 Circle	The Breakfast Table	er; quartet, soloist	News service	"Wake Up Smiling"
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	News; Farm & Home
9:15 Biggs, Bodky, Or-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:30 gan; Harpsichord	Fisher, conductor	"Six Pillars of Peace"	Network program	Religious program
9:45 News Service	Variety music	Sunday Pops Concert	Network program	Religious program
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties, drama;	Bible Highlights	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15 Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties, drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45 Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Symphonietta	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30 **Invitation to Learning; guest panel**	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	ices; speaker
11:45	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00 News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	**Reviewing Stand; "Why**	News report
12:15 I T M Donald, news	Newscast	"Treasury Salute"	**Nominating Conven's."**	Bing Crosby, songs
12:30 **Trans-Atlantic Call;**	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 **"Lumberjacking"**	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle conduct	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Showtime Tunes	News service	News service	Comedy Trials; drama
1:15 Musical program	"Magic Carpet of Music"	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30 **Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**U. Chicago Roundtable:**	Red Sox - Washington	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Network speaker	Cavalcade of Song	**Issues Facing the GOP**	Senators baseball game	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 Syncopation Piece'	Cavalcade of Song	Treasury Star Parade	Red Sox - Washington	Three-Quarter Time
2:15 Syncopation Piece'	Cavalcade of Song	Treasury Star Parade	Senators baseball game	Three-Quarter Time
2:30 **World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**John Charles Thomas;**	Red Sox - Washington	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45 **World News; Songs**	Sammy Kaye's Or. News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Senators baseball game	**gram; talk; music**
3:00 **N Y Philharmonic;**	The Life of Riley, dr.	World News; Upton	Red Sox - Washington	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 **Fritz Reiner, con.;**	with William Bendix	Close, Roy Shield's Or	Senators baseball game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **All-Beethoven Pro-**	**Republican National**	**"The Army Hour"; pick-**	Red Sox - Washington	Religious program
3:45 **gram; Ania Dorf-**	**Convention**	**ups from Training Cen-**	Senators baseball game	Religious program
4:00 **mann, piano solo-**	Musical Poll of Hits	**ters throughout the**	Lutheran Hour, Re-	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:15 **ist**	Musical Poll of Hits	**world; speakers**	ports	operas; recordings
4:30 **Eleanor Sieber;**	**Westbrook Van Voorhis**	News service	**"Thanks to America";**	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45 **Percy Faith, con.**	**Annamary Dickey; John**	"Treasury Salute"	**Jean Merrill; Orch.**	operas; recordings
6:00 **Family Hour; Ei-**	**Gurney; W Pelletier con**	News Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports, Dance music
6:15 **leen Farrell; Reed**	Mary Small Revue; Jane	"Treasury Salute"	Digest, Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 **Kennedy; or.; dr.**	Cowl; Paul Winchell	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 **William Shirer**	"Hot Copy"; drama	Briggs-Saltmsh, piano	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
6:00 **Ann Sothern; Bri-**	**Paul Whiteman Musical**	Religious program	American Eagles in	Charlie Spivack's Orch
6:15 **an Donlevy; dr.**	**Show; C. Mazmante;**	Religious program	Britain; interviews	News service
6:30 America in Air	**I. Woods; B. Johnston;**	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	Confidentially Yours	Ann Nigro, piano
6:45 America in Air	**Hi. Lo, Jack & Dame**	**Arturo Toscanini, con.**	**Preview GOP Convention**	Billy Dooley's Orch
7:00 **Invasion news**	News commentator	**Tchaikovsky; Prokofi-**	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
7:15 **Andre Kostelanetz**	Musical program	**eff; Mancinelli**	Bob Stanley's Orch	Religious program
7:30 Eddie Garr's Revue	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly,	"The Great Gildersleeve"	The Cisco Kid; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
7:45 guest; Zasu Pitts	m.c.	dr with Harold Peary	The Cisco Kid; drama	Paval Light Quartet
8:00 **Walter Pidgeon dr;**	Greenfield Village Chapel	All-Time Hit Parade;	Symphony Hour; Bruce	**Classical Album; Schu-**
8:15 **O. De Havilland**	Baseball scores; Salute	Kay Kyser, guest	Foote, baritone; Vir-	**bert's Quartet No. 14**
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	Bandwagon Tom Tuck-	ginia Harkins, soprano	**in D Minor**
8:45 drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch	er; Mills Bros.; News	Henry Weber, cond	**Classical Album**
9:00 **Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell	Gracie Fields Show;	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
9:15 **gest; dr.; music**	Chamber Music Society	guest, Judy Garland	Dave Elman's Victory	Al West's Orchestra
9:30 **Fred Allen & Co.;**	of Lower Basin Street;	One Man's Family;	Corps; Ed Gardner	Dick Jurgen's Orch
9:45 **Monty Woolley**	Hollywood Reporter	One Man's family	Music; Weather	Dinah Shore, songs
10:00 "Take It or Leave	Music in Review	Manhattan Merry-Go-	News service	Religious program
10:15 It"; quiz program	Music in Review	Round; orch; News	Frank DeVol's Orch	Religious program
10:30 "We, the People";	Message of Israel	American Album of	Harry James Orch	Day's End; music
10:45 **Kim'ins; DeFlores**	Message of Israel	Familiar Music	Harry James Orch	Day's End; News
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Old-Fashioned Revival
11:15 "Unrationed Jam";	**"Yanks in the Orient"**;	Weather; Off the Record	Old-Fashioned Revival	Hour; speaker
11:30 **Gov. C. W. Darden,**	Curtain Calls	**"I Sustain the Wings";**	Hour; speaker	Old-Fashioned Revival
11:45 **Jr.; G. Lombardo**	Curtain Calls; News	**Master Sgt. Bluestone**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; Talk

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Second Husband";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Mutual Covers Conven.	John Kiley
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 **Republican Nat'l**	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 **Convention; spkrs**	**Opening of Republican**	Marjorie Mills, women's	**Republican National**	Drama and Music
12:45 **Republican Nat'l**	**National Convention**	program	**Convention; Governer**	Drama and Music
1:00 **Convention; spkrs**	**G. O. P. Convention**	"Wax Museum"	**Dwight Green; Harri-**	Italian Melodies
1:15 **Republican Nat'l**	Danny Cavanaugh	"Wax Museum"	**son Spengler; speakers**	Treasury Salute
1:30 **Convention; spkrs**	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	**Republican National**	Curtain Time with
1:45 **Republican Nat'l**	Fishermen's program	Treasury Salute	**Convention; speakers**	Betty Dubrow
2:00 **Convention; spkrs**	Walter Kiernan	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 **Republican C'nv'l'n**	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Patterns in Rhythm	Sports; Music; News
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano-Organ recital	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Nashville Varieties	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Gardens	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; F Slack's Orch
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Les Brown's Orch
4:30 "A Good Parent";	**Westbrook Van Voorhis**	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	Xavier Cugat's Orch
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; "Victory Garden"
5:15 lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 News commentators	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Marion Martin; GOP	Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 **News comments**	Dinner concert	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 L. Murray's Music	**News Highlights**	Treasury Salute	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	**"Jerry and Sky"**	"Jesting With Jesters";	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harach	**Baseball scores; Talk**	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 **"I Love a Mystery"**	Horace Heidt's Show;	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
7:15 **"Dateline"; drama**	music; drama	News of the World	Political talk	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 **"Blondie"; sketch,**	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	Political talk	Johannes Steele, news
7:45 **"Blondie"; sketch**	western dramatization	John Barry, news	Political talk	Men Make the Navy
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.,	Paul Neilson, news	**Cavalcade of America;**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.;	"Lum n' Abner"	**"What Price Freedom"**	"Return of Nick Carter"	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 "Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	**Gladys Swarthout, gst.;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m.c.	**Howard Barlow, cond.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Treasury Salute
9:00 **Theater; Linda**	"Counterspy"; drama	**Marian Anderson, guest;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album; Rach-**
9:15 **Darnell; Dick**	"Counterspy"; drama	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	"Screen Test"	**maninoff; Symphony**
9:30 **Powell; "Christ-**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	**"Information, Please";**	**American Music Hour;**	**No. 3 in A minor**
9:45 **mas in July"**	Dance Orch.; drama	**Clifton Fadiman, mc.**	**Attilio Baggiore, tener**	**Classical Album**
10:00 **Republican Nat'l**	**Republican National**	**Republican National**	**Republican National**	News service
10:15 **Convention: Gov.**	**Convention: Governor**	**Convention; Gov. Earl**	**Convention: Governor**	Vocal trio
10:30 **Earl Warren, spkr**	**Earl Warren, speaker**	**Warren, speaker**	**Earl Warren, speaker**	Glenn Miller's Orch
10:45 **Republican Conv'l'n**	**Republican Convention**	**Republican Convention**	**Republican Convention**	Charlie Spivack's Orch
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Carole Bruce, songs
11:15 "Unrationed Jam";	Harry Horlick's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Gus Martel's Orch.	Erskine Butterfield's Or
11:30 Tony Pastor's Or..	Fisherman's program	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Tony Pastor's Or..	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; News

Boston Sees $2,000,000 Bond Sales by Day's Events

Treasury coffers are expected to be swelled by more than $2,000,000 today as the result of events scheduled for the Fifth War Loan in Boston and its suburbs.

Three separate showings of Ralph Edwards' "Truth or Consequences" radio network show, are scheduled at the Boston Opera House in which admissions are by tickets obtained through the purchase of war bonds. A special showing is to be run at 2:30 p. m., and two radiocast performances are scheduled to begin at 7:45 p. m., and 10:15 p. m. both to originate over WBZ, Boston, to the NBC network.

A Cooking Feat

Citizens of Winchester, Mass., are to sample the southern cooking of Aunt Susan Tokes who has come North from her Winchester, Va., farm to prepare fried ham and chicken for approximately 1,000 Yankees. At the same time two local cooks, Mrs. Norman C. Hitchcock and Mrs. Leigh Roberts, are in Winchester, Va., to show southerners what a Yankee baked bean and fish cake supper tastes like. Whichever of these communities sells the smaller number of E Bonds will pay the expenses of both sets of cooks.

E Bond sales for Massachusetts now total $23,500,000 in the first 10 days of the drive, the Committee reported, which is 21 per cent of the State E Bond quota of $112,000,000. Over-all State sales in the 10-day period were $157,700,000, or 21 per cent of the Massachusetts quota of $828,000,000.

Greater Boston Runs Ahead

As was expected, Greater Boston E Bond sales continue to run slightly ahead of the State totals, the Committee added. Up to midnight, Greater Boston E Bond sales reached $14,992,000, or 22.8 per cent of the $65,600,000 quota. Over-all Greater Boston sales rose to $104,917,000, or 19.8 per cent of the $529,700,000 City quota.

These figures about parallel the average for the nation, the Committee said.

In Weymouth, the Committee reported, the Weymouth Legion Post 79 is taking complete charge of the town's E Bond campaign in which the quota is $305,000. Object is to sponsor an "Overseas Hospital Train" and "Hospital Service Plane" that will bear the name of the town. Weymouth's over-all goal is $1,760,000.

Stone and Halifax Among Receivers Of Bowdoin Honors

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 24 (AP)—Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone of the Supreme Court and Earl Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, received honorary doctorates of law today at the 150th anniversary observance of Bowdoin College.

The same honorary doctorate was awarded to President Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth College, who declared that the world must look to America to lift war's "pall of darkness" in the years after the war.

Honorary doctorates of law also went to Gov. Sumner Sewell (R) of Maine, and Francis B. Sayre, former High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Twenty-five baccalaureate degrees were conferred, and 71 certificates were awarded to Bowdoin men who left for the armed forces before completing their studies.

In all the College awarded 18 honorary degrees.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 25

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—A Goose for the Gander," starring Gloria Swanson and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. (Last day.)

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Saturday's Program

"Pomp and Circumstance," March Elgar
Overture to "Freischutz" Weber
Valse Triste Sibelius
"Oklahoma," Selection Rodgers-Bodge
Finale from Fourth Symphony Tchaikovsky
Louis Speyer, Conducting
Second Suite from "L'Arlesienne" Bizet
'The Two Grenadiers' Schumann
Soloist: Frederick G. Link, Baritone
Waltzes from "The Merry Widow" Lehar
Gershwiniana arr. Bodge
American Patrol Meacham

SUNDAY

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — First Boston recital by Barbara Troxell, soprano. Bertha Melnik, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Man from Down Under," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10. "Yellow Cargo," Richard Greene. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Kenmore—A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Orpheum—Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40.

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Marcy McGuire. 9:55 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. Stage show, 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

State—Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—Underground Report." "Viva Mexico." "Raid Report." "Nymphs of the Lake." "Coney Island." "Yokes on Me." **Telepix**—"March of Time—Underground Report." "Mackinac Island." "Quail Shooting." "Mississippi Showboat." "Animal Talent." "Nymphs of the Southland." Disney cartoon. Latest news of the World.

Three Post-Rain 'Musts' Up to Victory Gardeners

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With most of New England recently emerged from several days of much-needed rain, the jobs urgently before Victory Gardeners this week end are weeding, breaking the soil crust, and dusting to discourage pests. These three tasks, which need to be done at regular intervals anyway throughout the growing season, are "musts" after every heavy shower or period of rain.

To an extent the first two may be done in one operation. If weeds have been kept down all season so far, and you can get at them soon enough after rain, they are small enough to be lifted easily or cut off with the hoe while cultivating. Cultivation should not, however, be more than half an inch deep, for most vegetables are shallow-rooted and by now spread out between the rows more generously than one usually suspects. It is important, therefore, to have sharp tools for this work. You can sharpen your own hoe or hand cultivator with a whetstone or carborundum stone. Chop the surface soil into a dust mulch as soon as it has dried out enough after the rain to make this possible. Pick up the weeds and throw them on the compost pile. If you have to pull up weeds by hand close to the plants be sure to firm the soil around the roots of your vegetables. If troubled with witch grass be sure you get the running root, for any section of it will sprout new grass stalks.

Don't Hill Your Plants

In cultivating after a rain remember not to hill up around the plants. This hilling up is an ancient practice that has been proved unwise with the exception of potatoes. Hilling along the rows makes moisture run off. Level cultivation is what you need, even in the corn patch, except where the garden is located on a slope. Ridges below rows, running crosswise to the direction of the slope in the latter case will help hold available moisture in the rows where you want it.

Weeds are merely plants out of place. They have a right to grow somewhere for they hold the soil, but they don't belong in or near the garden. This is because they are robbers: they steal food, moisture, and space from the vegetables. They also harbor insects and in some cases are hosts for plant diseases. For these reasons they not only should be kept out of the garden proper, but also should be cleared from the area directly surrounding the garden. If your Victory Garden is in a vacant lot, it is safer to keep the weeds and grass cut down or rooted out for three or four feet beyond the borders of your cultivated area.

After a rain, it is important to dust or spray the plants again by way of pest control. Most gardeners are using rotenone dust twice a week up to the middle of July and at least once a week the rest of the season with immediate dusting as soon as things dry out after rain. [Especially don't work around beans while they are wet, for it might start a fungus they sometimes have.]

Rotenone should be fresh this year. It deteriorates over a long season. It is an insecticide for both sucking and chewing insects. A good duster will spread it evenly without waste over the whole plant. It should especially reach the undersides of the leaves, where many insects lay their eggs. Combined with a fungicide (copper or sulphur) it provides an all around dust of great value. Adult beetles are, however, sometimes only temporarily put out of commission with it. Therefore supplement dusting with regular inspection and possible hand picking.

Toads, Snakes Are Helpers

Toads or the striped green garden snakes (they are harmless) are a help, by the way, in pest control; so if you have these guests you will want to protect them. They do away with thousands of harmful insects in a season. During the day the toad backs into a hole he has made, which fits him snugly. If you know he is around, be a bit careful in hoeing or wheel-cultivating wherever you see such a hole.

Someone has asked about making liquid manure to pour around roots at intervals by way of summer feeding. Because most vegetables are shallow-rooted it usually isn't practicable to dig in fertilizer in midsummer, although this can be done with care. Some gardeners use liquid manure instead. The dry or commercial product is better to work with in making this solution. Suspend 1 pound of dry manure in a bag in a gallon of water for two or three days. A stone in the bag will keep it from floating. Stir the bag around in the water or chuck it up and down now and then to speed up action. When you take the bag out, throw its contents (sans the stone) on the compost pile. The liquid fertilizer can be used diluted to an amber color, and poured directly around the roots—a cupful or so to a plant.

Wing Commander At Manchester Gets Promotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 24—Promotion of Col. Lawrence G. ("Larry") Fritz, Commander of the North Atlantic Wing of the Air Transport Command, to the rank of Brigadier General has been confirmed by the Senate, it is learned by Wing headquarters here.

By this Senate action recently, Brigadier General Fritz becomes another of a small group of commercial airmen upon whom the silver star of a general has been bestowed. He was formerly Vice-President in Charge of Operations of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., at Kansas City, Mo., headquarters of the air line.

Formerly Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations of the Air Transport Command in Washington, D. C., General Fritz moved to Manchester in February to head the North Atlantic Wing.

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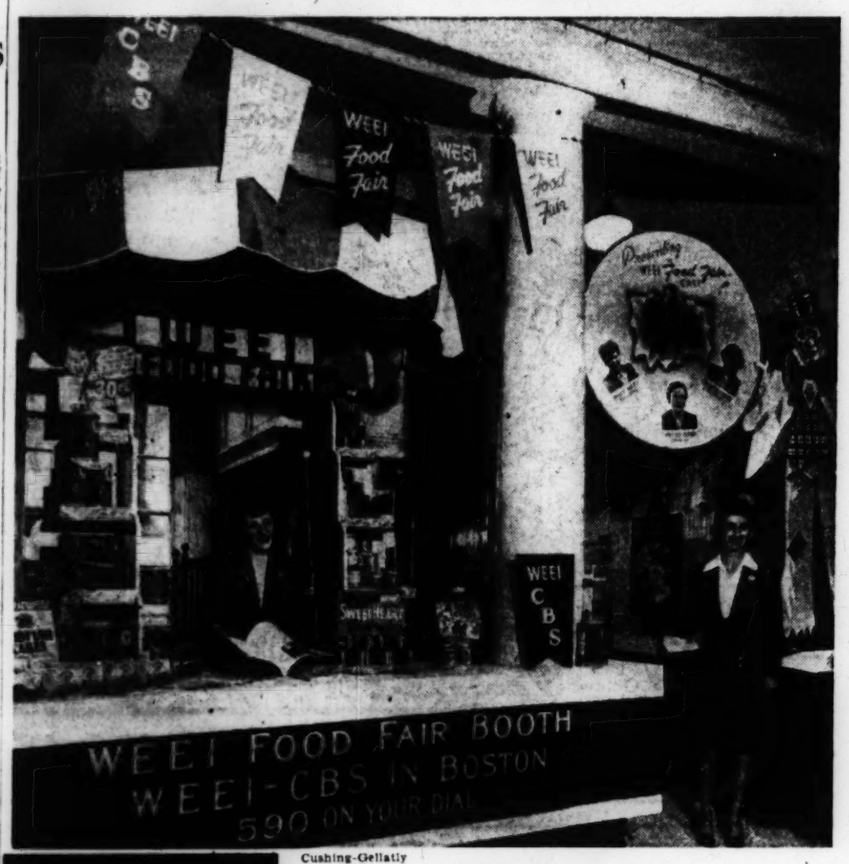
Radio Booth Carries On Market Tradition



Cushing-Gellatly

WEEI Relays Food News From Historic Spot

In Faneuil Hall itself, WEEI, Columbia Broadcasting System's outlet in Boston, has established itself in an old market stall, from which Mrs. Peggy Kiley, left, radiocasts marketing news daily. In back of her may be seen the stairs and the lower corner of the soundproof radiocasting booth. At right, Mrs. Betty Jane Parry, booth attendant, who answers visitors' questions. Lower left, Mrs. Heloise Parker Broeg, WEEI's "Mother Parker," originator of the station's "Food Fair" program, and the booth.

Faneuil Hall Food Fair Booth Also Is Wellspring of History

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For an endeavor which has dedicated itself to radiocasting the latest market news to listeners in Greater Boston, WEEI's Food Fair booth in Faneuil Hall Market also has found itself in the paradoxical position of being a fountain of history.

Mrs. Heloise Parker Broeg, WEEI's "Mother Parker," originator and founder of the Food Fair program and the booth, explained that the historical part comes up not so much from the program as from the famous building itself from which the programs come.

"Invariably visitors to the booth, especially if they are from out of town, but local ones as well, express surprise or consternation that the Cradle of Liberty has been 'converted' or 'desecrated' into a market from its original purposes," Mrs. Broeg said. "I always have to tell them that Peter Faneuil intended the building to be a market when he provided the funds in 1742 for its erection."

She explained that the building of the "Center Market," as the Faneuil Hall market was originally known, came as the outcome of a dispute between the citizens and the town fathers. It seems, according to her researches, that the local citizens resented having to go to market and preferred to have hucksters deliver goods to their doors.

The feud reached such proportions, it is recorded, that the North End Market was finally dismantled, and the South End Market was made over into small shops. Then one night a crowd of citizens disguised as clergymen in tall silk hats and long coats, descended on the Center Market in Dock Square—which was then the water's edge—and completely demolished the market. The feeling that was to burgeon later in the famous Boston Tea Party was rampant even then.

Peter Faneuil was, however, at that time, Mrs. Broeg continued, the leading merchant of Boston and a wealthy importer with credit in all the trading ports of the world. He foresaw the growth of Boston and the need of a centralized market place. Mr. Faneuil offered to furnish a suitable market building if the town fathers would vote its acceptance and provide a site.

The town fathers agreed to Mr. Faneuil's proposition and laid out a plot of land in Dock Square, including in it the former location of the Center Market. It was then that Faneuil sprang his surprise on the town, Mrs. Broeg pointed out, by also providing a hall over the market into which the town government moved on Oct. 13, 1742. It was from this hall eventually that emanated the discussion which became the spearhead of the dissent over the conduct of the Royal colonial government.

The first building built of brick, with a cupola and bell, was destroyed by fire on Jan. 13, 1761, and was rebuilt two years later with funds raised by a public lottery. In 1805 the width of the building was doubled by moving the north side of the Hall, and in 1898 the entire Faneuil Hall was rebuilt as a fireproof building along the original lines of design.

In 1826, the second "Faneuil Hall," or "Quincy Market," as the well-known long granite structure immediately behind Faneuil Hall is called, was built during the incumbency of Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston.

The job of relaying news from the seat of the food industry in New England is another phase of a career Mrs. Broeg has spent in some sector of the industry. In fact, food is a family endeavor, she said, since her husband, a prominent bakery engineer in peacetime, is now a nutrition supervisor with the Federal Food Distribution Administration on the Pacific Coast. She said that he developed the cafeteria and canteen systems for shipyards and airplane plants on the West Coast.

Mrs. Broeg and her husband used to operate a bakery laboratory in Boston in which they worked out various problems submitted to them by the bakery industry. It was during this period that she invented a dry biscuit mixture which she claims antedated many brands now on sale and possibly started a vogue in dry mixtures which has blossomed into pastry, gingerbread, and muffin mixes.

She served as household editor for a Boston newspaper and had her induction into radiocasting over another local station. Mrs. Broeg went to Chicago in 1904 and during that time she made a motion picture for the bakery industry called "Rolls in the Making."

In March, 1940, Mrs. Broeg came back to Boston and launched the "Food Fair" program which she now conducts with the able assistance of marketing experts Peggy Kiley and Roberta Greene. It was only three days after Pearl Harbor, Mrs. Broeg said, that a food consultant laboratory, which she operated in conjunction with her radio work, at Peterboro, N. H., burned down, leaving her for the moment with "all her eggs in one basket—radio."

As one might suspect Mrs. Broeg has formulated certain ideas regarding food and has made herself a hobbyist on the subject. "Eating is fun," she stated, "and food must not only taste good but also have eye appeal." To emphasize the roles sight and smell play in eating, Mrs. Broeg said that she had conducted tests on persons who were blindfolded and whose nostrils were stuffed with cotton, fed them apple, onion, and raw potato. She said they were unable to tell the difference between the foods.

Furthermore, she said, she has "eaten her way" through every state in the Union, and collected recipes ever since she was a child. "I have so many cook books now that I will have to move to a new apartment," Mrs. Broeg said. "At that, I think I learned more about cooking from my grandmother than I ever did in professional school."

Public Told Not to Quiz Returned Vets

When your soldier returns to civil life don't question him—he'll tell you what he wants to. Just treat him normally. That is the outspoken advice of a battle-seasoned veteran now in civilian clothes.

Friends, relatives and business associates of veterans are constantly asking Roland Darling, Chief of the Job Counseling Division, at the Boston Veterans Reception and Information Center, "What does a veteran want to talk about on his return home?"

Here is the answer as given to Mr. Darling by a discharged veteran whose identity may not be disclosed:

"Talk about service experiences should be limited to just what the veteran himself wants to say on the subject. It he wants you to know what happened to him he will tell you. Otherwise, treat him as an ordinary individual and do not constantly question him. He is trying to forget the past and this should be remembered always.

"Invitations to the veteran to attend meetings which are to be held locally help get him back in touch with the community again. Remember the man has changed, but do not tell him about it. Adjust yourself to his changes."

People should not be supersympathetic with the disabled veterans, he advised, adding that "a little may be all right" but too much is not.

Experienced counselors who work with Mr. Darling at the Center indorse the view of this former soldier. That is what hundreds of boys have told us, they said, adding that the advice is equally important for the home circles and the business friends of the veterans.

Referring to the series of meetings which were held to guide Massachusetts employers in the personnel problems of veteran employees, Mr. Darling pointed out that this was one of the main questions which the personnel managers wished answered. To take care of this, Mr. Darling has had the statement printed and is distributing it with the caption, "Worth Thinking About."

Funston to Head Trinity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24—Lieut. Commander George Keith Funston, United States Naval Reserve, of New York, has been elected President of Trinity College, it is announced by the Board of Trustees of the College. He has been granted leave of absence for the duration of the war. He is on duty at the Office of Procurement and Matériel, Industrial Readjustment Branch, in Washington.

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Waste Paper Record Seen Despite Rain

Expectations that Boston's big "mop-up" collection of waste paper would reach record proportions today were expressed as, despite the rain, the City's salvage forces this morning began a campaign to cover every ward, every street, and every home in the Hub.

In a last-minute appeal yesterday, Salvage Director George G. Hyland urged every Boston resident and storekeeper who has any waste paper to leave it on his sidewalk by 10 o'clock this morning so that it may be picked up. Thus, he added, it will be started on its way immediately to mills making containers for supplies to the armed forces.

Every Ward—But Wet

During the past five days waste paper collections have been made in every one of the 22 City wards, the Salvage Director said. But he believed that many persons did not put out their paper because of the prolonged wet weather.

This last collection netted the City 1,215,595 pounds of paper and 389,700 pounds of tin cans, the director said. Ward 20, West Roxbury and Roslindale, again led every section with a record yield of 175,000 pounds of paper and 33,100 pounds of tin cans, he said.

Cambridge Collections

A City-wide paper collection also will be held in Cambridge tomorrow under the direction of Scout Executive George M. Disbrow, it was also announced. Cambridge Boy Scouts will canvass the city and residents are urged to place their paper on the sidewalk tonight so that the collections may begin early tomorrow morning.

The south section of Waltham also will be canvassed by Boy Scouts tomorrow, it was further announced. Curb collections will be made tomorrow in Sharon, and a similar collection will be made in Norwood in the area west of Main Street. Quincy will conclude its City-wide paper salvage drive today with house-to-house collections in Wards 5 and 6.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Good Absenteeism Reason

FORT DEVENS, Mass. (AP)—Helmi Karjoloinen, whose husband is serving in Iran, had a good reason for her absence from her job at Whittemore Service Command Depot. She told Maj. William T. Wilhelm, Depot Commander, who saw her in near-by Ayer when she was supposed to be working, that she was drawing money from a bank to buy a $500 War Bond.

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Recover Sense of Values, Halifax Urges at Bowdoin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 24—"I can conceive of nothing more important for the future than that we should recover and maintain that sense of values we had so nearly lost," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said today.

Speaking at a luncheon at Bowdoin College, which is commemorating the 150th anniversary of the granting of its charter, the Ambassador said: "We have found in these days that much on which we laid great store was, after all, comparatively valueless; and that other things, which from long familiarity we had taken for granted—emancipation of thought, the sanctity of personality, the finer qualities which lie at the root of our relations with one another, all we associated with our Christian inheritance—were things that mattered more than life itself."

To be concerned more with price and not enough with value, "to know how much a house or an automobile costs but not what it is worth," the Ambassador saw as a "dangerous tendency in democratic society and as a habit of mind, which, if persisted in, must be destructive of any society since it betrays an absence of a sure background of values to which everything may be referred for judgment."

Dwelling at length on the philosophical concepts of progress, change and value, he denied that progress was an automaton moving without interruption to its appointed end and making no demands upon the mind and will of man.

"On the contrary," he asserted, "progress claims an active effort from each succeeding generation; first that they may learn to discern it, and then that they may seek to conform their conduct to it."

"We can, and do, change the time and manner of events," he observed. "We may co-operate to the world's infinite advantage. We may resist at our peril and to the world's great loss. But when we have done all that we may, and all too often watched the melancholy result of our small efforts, God's purpose still goes on. That surely was in Lincoln's mind when he spoke those immortal words of his Second Inaugural, which are familiar to us all. And that was the meaning of the man who prayed not that God should be on our side, but that we should be on the side of God."

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Russian Drive 75 Miles From Latvia

Continued from Page 1

the sea on both sides of the fortress in a hand-to-hand struggle with Nazis who fanatically contested every foot of ground, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force announced.

On the eastern wing of the Normandy beachhead, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery **lashed** out with his first swift attack to break the German hold on that sector and captured Ste. Honorine la Chardonnerette, four miles northeast of Caen.

A field dispatch said an American break-through was made between Mont du Roc and Octeville. Fortified Mont du Roc is 2½ miles southwest of Cherbourg's city limits near Nouainville, where rises one of the three peaks dominating the port. Octeville is a fortress site two miles east of Nouainville.

Before this break-through, other American forces captured by storm a fortified high point at Tourlaville, a mile east of Cherbourg, another of the peaks.

Presumably these two breakthroughs were being exploited in bitter fighting, because the Supreme Command's Communiqué No. 37 noted this morning that "we are making steady progress and now are within a short distance of the north coast on both sides of the fortress."

Berlin Radio June 24 said that after several hours of heavy fighting, the Americans had broken into the outer defense zone in the south and southeast, but asserted they were stopped there. It declared "no less than eight infantry and two tank divisions" had been thrown into the assault.

Attackers Drive Slowly Forward

The roaring attack on Cherbourg was in its third straight day, with progress being measured in feet from pillbox to pillbox against elements of four Nazi divisions.

Progress was slow. There was no letup in the American attack.

The battle became a struggle for one strong point after another. It followed the monotonous pattern of first an artillery barrage and then an infantry assault with hand-to-hand fighting to take a pillbox, to gain 20 yards, and then repeat the process.

American positions along the city varied in depth and meant little as long as the Germans fought with the fierceness that characterized the struggle thus far.

Supreme Headquarters said Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's infantry was fighting within sight of the docks—Cherbourg's greatest prize.

Falling winds and bright sunlight in the English Channel permitted much more rapid unloading of supplies, and allowed use of Allied air superiority in support of the invasion. Bad weather June 24 held the Allied air forces to 3,000 sorties directed at Nazi rail and road communications.

The Allied Supreme Command said another German divisional commander had been killed in the fighting. He was General Salley of the 91st Division.

Besides the 91st Division, elements of the 243d, 77th, and 709th German divisions now have been identified in the peninsula trap.

Russian Front:

Red Army Forces Sweep Westward

The Red Army, in a new central front offensive that was an integral part of Allied grand strategy, rolled westward in spectacular fashion today and reached points only 75 miles from the Latvian border.

The Russians battled swollen streams and considerable mud northwest of Vitebsk, where they pushed upon Polotsk, 32 miles away.

Reports from the Finnish Front were that the new offensive had detracted nothing from the drive toward Helsinki and the liberation of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway. Progress was reported in all the fighting areas, with the Finns apparently still unable to hold the weight of Russian armor and infantry.

Southeast of Vitebsk and the central front, where the Russians have been across the highway from Vitebsk to the German-held fortress of Orsha, the Red Army surged forward and cut the railway which parallels the highway. It moved in the general direction of Minsk.

Operations in this sector across the Nazi communications appeared to be outflanking Vitebsk badly—so badly that the big Nazi garrison has no railways into the city.

Artillery and aircraft battered Nazi fortifications for several hours, then, "in the wake of a wall of fire" Red Army infantry began the attack, a Russian communiqué said.

Russian Gains Cover Wide Area

There were the immediate gains listed:

An advance of 7½ to 9½ miles on a 19-mile-wide front northwest of Vitebsk, with more than 100 towns taken; gains of five to six miles on a 16-mile-wide front southeast of Vitebsk, with more than 50 towns freed.

The railway between Vitebsk and Orsha, 50 miles to the south, was cut with the capture of Zamostochye, 14 miles southeast of Vitebsk. Two railway stations are among the captured towns, including the large one of Sirotino, 27 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

"The enemy is suffering enormous losses," the communiqué said. "German trenches and battlefields are littered with smashed equipment and material."

Fierce fighting raged on the Finnish Front, with Red Army troops continuing their advance across the Svir River between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega), and scoring gains north of Viipuri at the top of the Karelian Isthmus, the communiqué added.

Russians appeared to be pressing at least eight attacks from the sector north of Lake Onezhskoe to the area northwest of Tarnapol.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Planes Blast French Rail Lines

American Fortresses and Liberators, ranging over France with escorting fighters which made up a total force of 500 planes, hammered rail bridges, airfields and other enemy installations behind the Normandy battle zone June 24 while Marauders ripped up four German gun positions blocking the advance of infantry into Cherbourg.

The Berlin Radio reported United States heavy bombers also were heading into northwest Germany.

The Channel skies were jammed with Allied planes of all types which roared back and forth continuously for more than five hours this morning and which were still going strong at noon.

Renewing their close support of the Allied invasion troops, the Marauder medium bombers, under a Thunderbolt escort, dumped more than 250 tons of explosives on the heavy guns near Cherbourg. Crew members described the results as devastating.

This thrust got the day's aerial activity off to an early start, and with the weather apparently good, it seemed likely that before sundown, Hitler's continental fortress would be ripped by Allied bombs from Normandy to the Reich itself.

Encountering only negligible antiaircraft fire and no German planes at all, the entire force of Marauders and escorting planes returned from the mission.

The daylight blow came after RAF Lancasters smashed at Nazi rail bottlenecks some 250 miles south of the Normandy fighting zone, and after Mosquitoes struck rail yards at Lisieux, Vire, Dreux, Evreux, Veneuil, and Mezidon, and downed two German planes over the beachhead.

The big British Lancasters blasted the yards at Saintes, north of Bordeaux, and at Limoges, thus maintaining for 36 hours the Allied campaign aimed at sealing off French rail lines now choked with German reinforcements for the Normandy battle front. Two heavy night bombers were missing from this operation.

Robot Bombs:

South England Hit By Nazi 'Buzzers'

The Germans sent their flying bombs against southern England in spurts throughout the night and after daylight June 24, and additional damage and casualties were reported in a number of districts.

RAF fighters ranged through the skies and intercepted some.

In a radiocast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, the Berlin Radio asserted the robot was an "all-weather weapon," and declared it could "change its place of operation and its objectives rapidly without much work."

Italy:

Allied Fifth Army Takes Roccastrada

Fifth Army tanks and infantry, advancing against strong resistance, occupied Roccastrada on Highway 73 and cut a lateral road to the north, while another column closed in on Follonica, astride Highway 1 along the coastal route to Liverno and Pisa.

The Germans, who are making a firm stand against the Eighth Army in central Italy, are continuing to offer strong resistance east and west of Lake Transimeno, and in general the situation in Italy is little changed, an Allied Headquarters communiqué said.

The communiqué made no mention of Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno, which according to a CBS radiocast was recaptured by the Germans in a counterattack.

Last reports from the Adriatic coast sector said Eighth Army troops had crossed the Chienti River and had reached the vicinity of Morrovalle and Montecosaro, less than 25 miles from the port of Ancona, but the communiqué June 24 did not mention activity in that area.

French Colonials, fighting to the east of the Americans, have reached a point slightly north of the village of Castiglione d'Orcia, 17 miles west of Chiusi. Between Perugia and the Adriatic coast, Eighth Army forces were driving toward Camerino and Macerata.

Poor weather caused cancellation of most medium-bomber missions by the Mediterranean Army Air Force June 23, but in more than 1,500 sorties over a wide area, Allied planes downed 31 enemy aircraft, at a loss of ten heavy bombers and eight other planes.

Pacific:

U. S. Sub Blasts Japanese Carrier

An American patrol submarine rammed three torpedoes into a 28,000-ton Japanese aircraft carrier of the Shokaku class on June 18, and the Navy, disclosing the action, conservatively stated "the Japanese carrier is regarded as probably sunk." June 18 was the day Japanese carriers loosed a costly, long-distance attack on the United States invasion fleet at Saipan.

The Navy already had announced that American carrier planes, giving chase to the enemy fleet June 19, sank four enemy ships, including a 19,000-ton carrier, and damaged 10 other ships, including a battleship, two 19,000-ton carriers, a light carrier, and a cruiser. The present communiqué added a fifth ship, a destroyer, to the carrier and three tankers previously listed as definitely sunk.

Increasing Japan's shipping woes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that his bombers probably sank an enemy merchantman and destroyed five coastal vessels off northwestern Dutch New Guinea. The Navy in Washington reported June 23 that submarines recently sank 15 Japanese cargo vessels and a navy auxiliary.

There is no official word on the progress of the invasion of Saipan in the Marianas, where steadily reinforced Yanks are striving to wipe out 20,000 Japanese. Howard Handleman, representing the combined Allied press, wrote on June 23 aboard a flagship off Saipan that the enemy was believed withholding his best troops for a climax battle at Tanapag Harbor, north of Garapan, a city now under Yank artillery and warship shelling.

Tokyo Radio reported that 60 American carrier planes attacked Guam, southwest of Saipan, on June 23, and claimed 15 were shot down. It was west of Guam that the carriers of Task Force 58 darted on June 19 to launch planes against the fleeing Japanese fleet.

Tokyo Radio, which earlier had told the homeland of the loss of a carrier, spiced the Guam announcement with the totally unconfirmed report that Japanese planes "heavily damaged" two United States carriers off Saipan June 23.

Superfortress:

Japanese Store Displays Wreckage

A Domei radiocast from Tokyo June 24 said the "wreckage of the enemy's vaunted Superfortress which fell victim to our interception fire" in the raid on northern Kyushu June 15 had been put on exhibition at Anmatsuya Department Store.

"Parts exhibited" included bulletproof glass, a double-barreled cannon, shells, and cartridges, Domei reported.

The Japanese originally claimed to have shot down seven of the planes, but later acknowledged that they had succeeded in bringing down only one. They later reported salvage operations off Kyushu in an effort to find three or four more.

China:

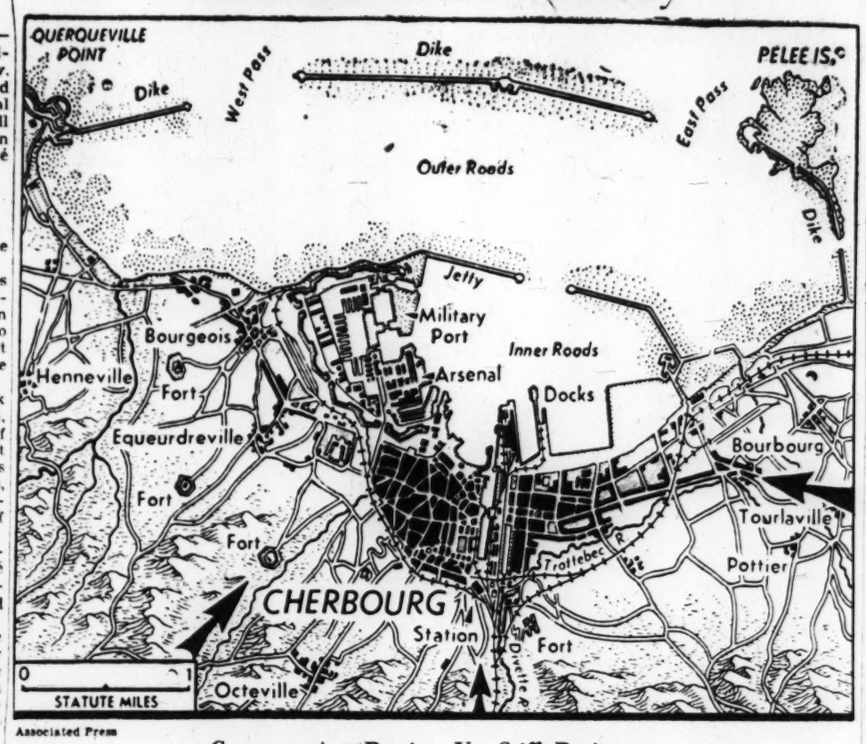
U. S. Fliers Blast Japanese Lines

Heavy air blows have been struck by the United States Army 14th Air Force against Japanese troops advancing on the vital rail junction of Hengyang in Hunan Province, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters disclosed June 24.

P-40's strafed a triple-decked river steamer loaded with troops at Chuchow, on the Siang River below Changsha, probably destroying the vessel and causing numerous casualties, the communiqué said. Supply boats also were damaged.

In the vicinity of Siangtan, also below Changsha and northwest of Chuchow, P-40's attacked Japanese cavalry and foot soldiers, inflicting casualties. Troop-carrying boats on the Siang River also were hit.

The Battle for Normandy



Associated Press

Germans Are Putting Up Stiff Resistance

Arrows show points of Allied advance around Cherbourg. The only fort actually taken at the moment is Fort Tourlaville, seen on the right in the plan.

Latest Score in U. S. Sea Victory

By the Associated Press

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 24

Here's the latest score listed in official Navy reports for the naval action which raged last Sunday and Monday between invaded Saipan in the Marianas and the Philippines:

Japan's losses:

Five ships definitely sunk (a 19,000-ton carrier; a destroyer; three tankers) all by carrier planes.

A big carrier (unofficially estimated at 28,000 tons) probably sunk by a submarine.

Nine ships damaged, some so severely they may have sunk (two 19,000-ton carriers, a light carrier, a battleship, a cruiser, two destroyers and two tankers) all by carrier plane action.

More than 360 carrier planes shot down.

United States losses:

Two carriers and a battleship superficially damaged.

Seventy planes lost, of which many of the crews were rescued.

Political Progress in Normandy Gives Lift to Fighting French

Continued from Page 1

Coulet, appointed Commissioner for the district of Rouen, was one of the few French diplomats who immediately joined General de Gaulle. He has since been the General's personal adjudant. Col. Pierre de Chevigné, appointed military commander of the Normandy region, has been Fighting French military attaché in Washington. It is reported that Allied civil affairs officers consult the Fighting French delegates on important adminisrative matters.

However, this can only be a fair beginning if the deadlock found in Allied-French relations is to be broken. It should not be forgotten that Normandy, due to the especial character of its peasant population, offers relatively few poiltical problems.

The Normans are opposed to any kind of extremism; they have neither been active "collaborationists," nor has the "resistance movement" been strong among them. Replacement of the Vichy administration by new men will be a less acute problem in Normandy than in other French departments. Many of the city and village mayors or councilors were conservative republicans who continued to carry on under Vichy.

It will be a completely different story when the Allied armies advance well inside France. There political enmities are much more violent and Allied leaders will have to decide what kind of Frenchmen they want to deal with.

Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, Fighting French Minister of the Interior, has pointed out that as soon as French Commissioners take over in liberated France they will lean upon the "Regional and Departmental Committees of Liberation," representatives of the "Resistance Movement," which have been set up secretly all over France. It can be assumed that these bodies will deal harshly with Vichy officials, who collaborated with the enemy.

Will Allied authorities give a free hand to the Fighting French or will they protect Vichy officials and other collaborationists?

It is probably much more important that agreements be reached on this and other ticklish questions than that full-fledged recognition of the Algiers "Committee" as the "French Provisional Government" be forthcoming.

One prediction already can be made today: The more Allied authorities restrain from meddling in French internal politics the longer French gratitude for the liberation of their country by Allied soldiers will endure.

Progress also has been made in settling the dispute over "invasion currency," issued by Allied authorities in France. According to Pierre Mendès, Fighting French Minister of Finance, the Allies have promised to limit the purchases of their soldiers in France in order not to expand an already inflated currency circulation.

This promise is not likely to satisfy completely the French, who wanted to carry their own currency to France and to strengthen their authority. But they are likely to accept the Allied currency regulation tacitly if they will be allowed—in co-operation with the Allies—to supervise the currency issues.

The French are also eager to participate in the organization of relief for liberated France and to spent part of their credits abroad for this purpose.

Yet in order to develop practical co-operation between Fighting French and Allied authorities it is necessary that the psychological atmosphere be purified or—at least—be not disturbed by new outbreaks of ill will between Washington and Algiers.

Virginia Fête Cancelled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 24—Because of wartime restrictions on travel, the 325th anniversary of the convening of the first legislative body in Virginia on July 30, 1619, at Jamestown, Va., will not be celebrated this year, Miss Ellen Bagby, of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, has announced.

Invasion Path Smoothed By Accord With Belgians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—While the difficulties between the French and the Anglo-American Governments continue, France's neighbor Belgium has quietly settled its own affairs with the Allies.

The Belgian Government in exile will take over civil administration as soon as the military operations are concluded.

The transfer of powers will no doubt be smooth and uneventful.

Germany's counterstroke, the deportation of the Belgian King, far from complicating Belgium's return to normal political conditions, more likely will facilitate the return to constitutional government in Belgium.

Legality Confirmed

The British—this time without any opposition on part of the American authorities—have again confirmed the legality of the Belgian exiled government in London. Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on June 8 stressed the "legal and constitutional character" of the Belgian Government in London.

It is on this basis that accords on Belgium's temporary regime during the Allied invasion of the country have been signed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and by Belgian Ministers Hubert Pierlot and Paul-Henri Spaak.

The agreement recognizes that the Belgian civil administration will defer to the Allied military authorities during the first phase of the invasion, but that, as soon as military operations permit, the Belgian Government will resume its full constitutional responsibility for the civil administration of the country. This accord also has been agreed upon by the Soviet Union.

Belgian Officers to Help

Some time earlier, it had already been announced that specially trained Belgian officers for civilian affairs would accompany the Allied armies. These officers will help to establish friendly relations between the Allied armies and the Belgian population.

Also the question of the exchange rate between the Belgian franc and the Allied currencies, as well as of the kind of banknotes Allied troops will carry with them, has been solved easily. The rate of exchange of the invasion currency has been agreed upon in negotiations between the Allies and the Belgians. The Belgian Government has issued special banknotes for this occasion and put them at the disposal of Allied military authorities.

The necessary financial transactions of the Allied authorities will be carried out in close cooperation with the Belgian Government. Belgian Finance Minister Camille Gutt already has radiocast instructions to the population of occupied Belgium.

King's Absence No Barrier

Deportation of King Leopold to Germany is not likely to interfere with the carrying out of the invasion agreements. The Belgian Government in exile will take over and administer the liberated territories until the end of the hostilities. It is probable that, at this moment, the King will be released from captivity and that, after having received the report of the Government in exile, he will convoke the Parliament. The Government will present its resignation and new elections will take place in the liberated country.

There have been some apprehensions that the King, who in the past more than once has been critical of democratic procedures, might attempt to strengthen royal authority during the transitory period. It is well known that some of his intimate counselors have leanings toward a more authoritarian regime after the war, based on the prestige of the Crown.

The removal of the King will make impossible the realization of these projects and will, on the contrary, strengthen the position of the Government in exile. On the other side, the King's captivity in Germany will make the monarch more popular in the eyes of many Belgians, who had resented some of his previous actions.

With this favorable solution of their own problem, the Belgians are much concerned over the Allied attitude in the case of France, as they indicate by recognizing the French National Committee of Liberation as the provisional government of the French Republic.

Nazis Ignore Finns' Plight And Invite Major Disaster

Continued from Page 1

after the swiftness with which the Russians pierced their three isthmus lines, are banking to hold them on this other line, it simply proves once again that the Finns don't learn from experience.

Meanwhile, the offensive against the Finns has spread to other sectors of the Finnish front between Lakes Ladoga and Onega and north of Lake Onega. Here the Finns still are deep in Soviet territory, occupying the greater part of the Soviet Karelian Republic, including its Capital, Petwozovodsk. In view of the disastrous situation that has developed in the Isthmus, one would expect the Finns to withdraw from this eastern salient before they are cut off.

However, here, as elsewhere, the Finns apparently decided just to sit tight until the Red Army budged them.

The Red Army, with the capture of Viipuri has completed its drive through the Karelian Isthmus. Before it lies the south shore of Finland, where most of the population is concentrated, and the road and railway to Helsinki. In the previous Finnish war, the Red Army actually crossed to the Finnish shore over the ice of Viipuri Bay before the town itself was captured.

At that point, the Finns decided that further resistance no longer was possible and sued for peace. It is difficult to draw parallels between the first Finnish-Soviet war and the present campaign, as so many factors are different. But most of these differences favor the Russians, who this time accomplished in 11 days what previously took them 3½ months, although the Finnish defenses this time presumably were far stronger.

Troops in War Area Sent 650,000 Bibles

By Religious News Service

LONDON, June 24—The National Bible Society of Scotland has shipped more than 650,000 copies of the Scriptures to airborne troops in Normandy as well as to soldiers in Italy and other war areas.

Entire cost of providing the religious literature has been met by the society itself, since no government grant is available for the purpose.

Copies of the Gospels in the Chinamwanga language spoken in Northern Rhodesia have been reprinted for use by African troops serving under the British colors.

Patriot Contacts

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 24 — Allied troops fighting in Normandy "have been ordered to take up contact with French Patriots and to cooperate with them," the British Radio said today, quoting a French war correspondent with the Allied troops in France.

"On a map at Allied Headquarters," the radiocast said, "a great circle in green has been drawn, into which the following text has been inscribed: 'French armed Patriots are fighting in this region. All Allied troops are ordered to take up contact with the Patriots and to co-operate with them.'"

No Fish in Salt Lake

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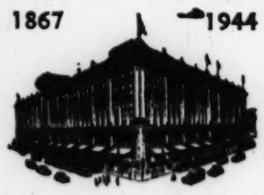
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The Christian Science Monitor

Palestine Temporarily Quiet But Problems Still Unsolved

Following is the fourth of six articles analyzing the effect of new military and political developments in the eastern Mediterranean area by a correspondent recently returned to the United States after an extended assignment in the Middle East.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If any nation begrudges Britain its empire, a look at Palestine today should convince it that the obligations of empire often outweigh the benefits.

For only statesmanship of the very highest order and inspiration can resolve the present deadlock in the Holy Land in a way that is just for both Arab and Jew.

As of today Palestine can be called reasonably peaceful. Prompt British action as well as widespread condemnation by the overwhelming portion of the Jewish community there quickly stopped the wave of lawlessness which broke out in Palestine earlier this year.

This terrorism, which took the form of murdering police officers from ambush and of bombing police and immigration stations, appears now to have been no more than a tentative and half-hearted attempt to attract world attention to the Zionist cause at the moment when the end of the period of Jewish immigration into the country, as set by the 1939 White Paper, was approaching.

Temporary Truce

But nobody, least of all the British officials in the Middle East, believes that the present quiet is more than the tag-end of the truce which has been observed by both sides during the war.

While it is neither necessary nor desirable to predict and anticipate widespread troubles in Palestine, it must be recognized that it may be disastrous to let the situation drift without taking firm steps to settle it.

Although both sides appear as intransigeant as ever on the surface, it is just possible that certain recent developments may have altered the situation somewhat.

Foremost among these is the systematic and unparalleled slaughter of the Jewish population in the countries of occupied Europe. No one knows, of course, just how far this dreadful process has gone, but some Jewish leaders fear that very few of their co-religionists will ever escape the Nazi fury.

Immigration Outlook

If this be true, it could change the complexion of the Palestinian problem, since the Zionists have based their estimates of the country's future Jewish population on the premise of large-scale emigrations from Europe.

Yet just as I was leaving the Middle East I talked with one of the most uncompromising Jewish leaders who admitted privately that the possibility of there being a flood of immigration from Europe sufficient to give the Jews in Palestine a majority was rapidly fading even when one did not take the present restrictive laws into account.

Many persons in the Middle East believe that this very fact strengthens the Zionists' plea that the gates of Palestine be opened now and after the war to all Jews who wish to enter the country.

These friends of the Zionist cause argue that if the number of migratable Jews left in Europe is as small as some estimates would have us believe, it would be impossible for the Jews ever to constitute a majority of the country's population. Therefore, they say, Arab fears on this score are groundless and there is no valid excuse for denying a refuge to such Jews as are able to leave Europe now or after the war.

Majority Prospects

On the basis of hard demographic facts, the Jews would seem to have little chance of ever realizing their cherished wish of becoming a majority in Palestine.

Today the Moslem population is at least double the Jewish, while the Moslem rate of natural increase in that country was found by League of Nations statisticians to be the highest in the world.

It must be noted that there is a certain amount of sentiment among Jews in Palestine in favor of a "radical" solution of the problem, that is, through the expulsion of all or most of the Moslems into neighboring Arab-speaking countries. It is pretty safe to say, however, that this will never occur. The British would not permit it.

This April the chief British diplomatic officials in Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, and Iraq met in Cairo to discuss the Palestinian problem. Their talks were highly secret and little regarding them has so far leaked out. But the gathering was evidence that the British are now in a position, with the war far away from the Middle East and apparently approaching a triumphal end, to go into their Middle Eastern problems more thoroughly.

British to Stand Firm

Whatever the ultimate decision regarding the Holy Land may be, it is hardly likely to include any relinquishment by the British of their mandate there.

Entirely aside from their imperial interests in Palestine—and there is no denying that it is a highly important way-station on the road to India as well as the strategical strongpoint of the Middle East—the British fully recognize that Arab-Jewish aspirations are so diametrically opposed at the present time that it is impossible either to turn Palestine over to one or the other or to abandon it in the hope that the two groups will drift into a peaceful compromise.

The two possible exceptions to British mandate rule commonly mentioned in connection with Palestine by neutral students are (1) a joint Anglo-American mandate and (2) rule by an international board in which British influence would, of course, be foremost and which would have regard to Palestine's unique and privileged position as a Holy Land for Christian, Jew, and Moslem.

It is believed that the British would welcome sharing the responsibility for that country, particularly with the United States, although London appears willing and determined to handle it alone if necessary.

It is known that the Zionist cause has powerful support within the British Government. Prime Minister Churchill himself being among those who frankly admit that Palestine has not yet been made to do enough for the Jews. Although the British, in their now immensely strong world position, cannot be stampeded into a wholesale acquiescence with Zionist demands, it is just as certain that they will not buckle before Arab pressure once they have decided what is just for that country.

Inhabitants Evacuate French Town

Associated Press

War Refugees Flee Town for Safer Quarters

Above: Women and children evacuate the much-battered town of Pont L'Abbé, in the Cherbourg area of France. Below: Another glimpse of Pont L'Abbé, with inhabitants fleeing to safer quarters.

Germans Guard Northern Italy's Wealth

By Edgar Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies drive deeper into Central Italy, the Germans reportedly are concentrating all their forces along the so-called "Gothic Line" running approximately from Pisa in the west to Rimini on the Adriatic shore. This line protects the mountain passes leading to Northern Italy.

There is little doubt that the Germans will try to hold the Gothic Line as long as possible. For behind the passes lies most of Italy's economic potential. Almost 50 per cent of the country's population live in the North. The North Italian agricultural sector is the richest agricultural section of the country. Before the war Northern Italy was responsible for 71 per cent of Italy's total power production.

Most of the metallurgical industries are concentrated around Genoa and Milan. Milan and Turin are the main centers of Italy's aircraft industry, although many of the Caproni, Savoia, Marchetti Breda, Alfa Romeo, Isotta Fraschini, and Fiat plants appear to have been severely damaged or destroyed by Allied air raids. Italy's entire rubber and tire production is located in the North. Similar conditions prevail with regard to the very important textile industry, the chemical industry and machinery industries.

The Neo-Fascist press has spoken quite bluntly in describing the methods the Germans hope to employ when they are compelled to withdraw from the mountain passes and evacuate Northern Italy. Concetto Pettinato, a prominent Fascist editorialist, has pointed out in the Turin Stampa that the Germans will not wait until the last moment with the destruction of North Italian industries.

Procedure of Germans

Some time beforehand, Signor Pettinato says, the industries will be systematically evacuated. All the workers together with the factory installations and raw materials will be transported to Germany. At the last moment, the factory buildings will be blown up by dynamite. Finally, after the troops have withdrawn, extensive mine fields will be left behind to complete the work of destruction.

[All German civilians in German-occupied Italy "have been ordered to return to Germany," the British Radio said in a radiocast recorded by CBS.]

Yet it is quite obvious that even without such an industrial "Götterdämmerung" the present situation in a number of industrial sectors in German-dominated Northern Italy is precarious enough. The situation in the linen and hemp industry, for instance, has considerably deteriorated. The leading firm, Linificio e Canapaficio Nazionale, which almost completely controls the whole industry, shows a 25 per cent decrease in total production.

Throughout last winter the scarcity of coal and firewood forced the people of Northern Italy to cut down the mulberry trees. In all probability this will ruin the country's silk industry for many years.

Exploitation Increased

German exploitation of Northern Italy's agricultural industries has increased in recent months.

Milan Closely Guarded To Control Unrest

By Reuter

Lugano, Italy, June 24

Reports reaching here say Milan is in a chaotic state of unrest. All Carabinieri throughout the district have been called up and posted at street crossings and public buildings.

A concentration camp has been erected in a suburb of Milan, for captured Carabinieri deserters. Prisoners there now total 1,000 and are guarded by Fascist troops, the report said.

Since June 18, some 800 militiamen, including 400 Carabinieri, have disappeared from Fascist barracks.

Ominously enough, hundreds of German "agricultural leaders" formerly stationed in the now evacuated Russian provinces have been transferred to North Italian provinces.

Numerous reports hint at the extent of inflation caused by Germany and Neo-Fascist measures. Neutral sources have stated that since last September German occupation authorities have been collecting 6,000,000,000 lire a month from the North Italian puppet regime to pay for requisitioned raw materials, machines, etc.

The Neo-Fascist Government was compelled to issue 50,000,000,000 paper lire between September and November, 1943. It is interesting to note that the Badoglio Government revealed last August that total circulation had risen from 20,000,000,000 lire in 1939 to 97,000,000,000 lire in August, 1943.

There is good reason to assume that the situation has rapidly deteriorated in recent months. Italian notes in Switzerland are quoted lower than French notes, whereas until October, 1943, the situation was reversed. Last February, for instance, a 100-lire note had dropped to 80 Swiss centimes.

According to latest advices, the Milan Stock Exchange has completely recovered from the shock suffered last spring after the announcement of the Neo-Fascist plan to nationalize Italian industries. At that time there was a strong falling tendency in industrial shares as a result of the chaotic situation in the whole North Italian industrial and financial world. Now, however, the Stock Exchange has, after some fluctuations, resumed its inflationary upward trend and is firmer than ever.

Neo-Fascist spokesmen are much preoccupied with the exceptional increase of currency in circulation and have adopted drastic measures to slow down the preponderant circulation of notes. They charge that the rise in securities is antieconomic, as it does not correspond to a factual situation and that nobody can understand how industrial concerns whose plants have been severely damaged by air raids should enjoy higher quotations on the Stock Exchange. They warn that the rise, instead of enriching, impoverishes those who believe in it.

Still the increasing amount of available funds continues to be invested in bonds and shares. The desire for investment showed itself clearly some time ago on the occasion of a special issue of 5½ per cent Edison bonds, amounting to 250,000,000 lire. The limit for subscription was 15 days, but after three days the issue was already so much oversubscribed that the subscribers could only take up 60 per cent.

A Fascist paper has asserted that an important inflation leakage is caused by air-raid indemnities, frequently amounting to many millions, which are paid out for large-scale damage.

Aid in Crossing Alps

GENEVA, June 24 (Reuter)—North Italian Patriots now control several Italo-French Alpine passes, reported the Chiasso correspondent of the Gazzette de Lausanne.

The correspondent added that this meant that when Allied forces occupy the Po line Piedmont Partisans can assist them to cross the Alps and establish direct contact with the French Maquisards and so by-pass German fortifications along the Gulf of Lyons.

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try them with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

Dutch See Need of New Farmlands

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Eelco Van Kleffens of the Netherlands suggests in the July issue of Foreign Affairs that if the Germans continue defensive flooding of Holland, she may need a grant of German territory for survival after the war,

"If Germany wantonly destroys so much of Holland's soil that her 9,000,000 people are unable to live on the land which remains," Mr. Van Kleffens wrote, "it may be necessary to grant her an equivalent portion of German territory or at any rate the usufruct from it."

The Foreign Minister said 45 per cent of the Netherlands was subject to flooding. This area, he said, contains "by far the largest part of all the population, all the largest towns, all the most fertile regions, all the greater commercial centers, and a considerable portion of the national industries."

A footnote to the article explained that, for reasons of security, no exact data could be given on the amount of Dutch soil inundated.

"In the southwestern Islands considerable areas have already been evacuated and flooded and this has been done in the most callous manner," Mr. Van Kleffens said.

Mr. Van Kleffens said Holland's population lives 640 to the square mile (against 360 per square mile in Germany); that his homeland has aided others in disaster during the past, and "perhaps now that she is confronted with so dire a calamity the outside world will in turn help her."

"If Germany's course of destruction in Holland goes to such lengths that the Dutch people need additional land in order to live," he wrote, "some suitable form of compensation (if territory, then territory minus Germans!) must be found. Hollanders are not annexationists by nature. . . . Holland would have preferred to avoid bringing forward any proposal of this nature. Whether she will ultimately be compelled to press for its adoption depends on the Germans."

Brief Holidays for Children In British Industrial Areas

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—In order that Britain's great invasion-production drive won't be hindered through the absence of women from factories due to the homecoming of school children, children in most of Britain's industrial areas are to have shorter summer holidays this year.

Education committees in many areas have decided to substitute a two-week vacation for the usual six weeks. The remaining four weeks will be made up to the children in the form of staggered "breaks" over the year.

In agricultural and fruit-producing districts, holidays will be as usual. In these districts many boys and girls from local schools do a vital, man-sized job in the fields during the summer holidays.

This staggering of children's holidays emphasizes the great part played by women in invasion-day preparations.

Plays Important Part

"The invasion would not have been possible but for the great part women played," an official of the Ministry of Labor said recently.

In fact, the womanpower of Britain has been so thoroughly conscripted that on D-Day more than 90 per cent of the single women, between 18 and 40 years, and 80 per cent of all women between those ages, were either in the forces of civil defense or in industry. In some of the key munition factories, more than 85 per cent of the workers have been women—some of them engaged in highly skilled work.

The mobilization of women was regarded at the Ministry of Labor as one of its most difficult tasks. Yet, in practice, it has given the least trouble.

The machinery of the Ministry, worked by 1,200 local offices and 44 manpower boards, has interviewed 6,000,000 women, and helped find them suitable work. All this, the Ministry claims, has been done without serious loss of the "human touch" which refuses to regard men and women as mere numbers.

Domestic Help Crisis

This nation-wide exodus of women from home to industry has caused a crisis in regard to domestic help in Britain.

In the House of Commons on June 21 the attention of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Labor Ministry was drawn to this problem.

It was suggested that a pool of domestic servants might solve the problem and that a census of available domestic workers should be taken. But experts advise that the number of women left to be recruited by such a census would not justify the labor, expense, and time involved.

Communal 'Kitchens' New? Dickens Wrote About One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—"Did you have communal feeding centers in World War I?" we ask friends who had to wrestle with feeding problems in Britain during that first world conflict.

"Oh, no—the communal center or civic restaurant is a product of World War II," they reply.

We were prepared to accept this dictum until, glancing through the pages of Dickens' essays, "The Uncommercial Traveller," telling of the author's travels nearly 100 years ago, our attention was drawn to a bill of fare headed: "Self-supporting Cooking Depot for the working Classes."

Situated in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, London, this must have been one of the first British communal feeding centers. It had accommodation for "Dining comfortably 300 Persons at a time." Allowing for a triple increase in price, and fifty per cent decrease in appetite, Dickens' description of this center might have been written in 1943.

Room Set Apart for Dinner

The handbill, printed on "rose-colored paper," announced that the upper room of this establishment was especially set apart for a public dinner every day from 12 noon till 3 p. m. at the fixed charge of fourpence-halfpenny—about 10 cents. For this small sum the diner enjoyed a four-course meal, and might peruse the daily papers.

Dickens went to great trouble to confirm that the establishment was conducted on "the strictest business principles with the full intention of making it self-supporting so that everyone may frequent it with a feeling of perfect independence," as announced on the handbill.

There must be no "touch of condescension, no shadow of patronage," he stressed. He examined the accounts in detail. The premises had been rented and adapted to the purpose, and were "light, well-ventilated, clean, and cheerful." The kitchen was in the basement, the ground floor was the general dining room where light refreshments were served, and the upper room reserved for the public dinner.

The cooking was done, with much economy of space and fuel, Dickens said, "by American cooking-stoves and by young women not previously brought up as cooks; the walls and pillars of the two dining rooms were agreeably brightened with ornamental colours; the tables were capable of accommodating six or eight persons each; the attendants were all young women, becomingly and neatly dressed."

Resembles Communal Restaurant

Such a description could apply to any communal British restaurant today where the walls are usually painted in cheerful colors, sometimes decorated with murals by local art students, and where members of the Women's Voluntary Services, in cretonne overalls, help in the serving.

As the clock strikes the noonday hour, Dickens describes how within a "little window, like a pay-box at a theater, a neat and brisk young woman presided to take money and issue tickets." But 100 years ago there was a little more service than there is today. The diners, "some of most sorts," were waited on by waitresses who took from the counter all the dinner—soup, potatoes, meat, and pudding—piled it up dexterously in two hands, set it on the table, and took the ticket.

This method insured there should be no waiting, and was popular with the customers, who could vary the routine of the dishes, "beginning with soup today, putting soup in the middle tomorrow, putting soup at the end the day after tomorrow and ringing the changes on meat and pudding."

Patrons Choose Food

In most British communal restaurants today patrons queue up along a cafeteria bar, choose what they want and carry it to the table themselves, collecting knives and forks on the way, and returning for pudding and hot drink.

After a tour of the center, Dickens was so much impressed by the food, its handling in the kitchens, and the general arrangements that he tells how he "'went in' as the phrase is, for fourpence-halfpenny."

The sequel to the novelist's visit might happen to any professional man who chanced to visit a communal British restaurant today. Dickens adds: "I dined at my club in Pall-Mall a few days afterwards, for exactly twelve times the money, and not half as well."

Gigli Replies to Ban in Rome

ROME, June 24 (AP) — Banned from singing in an Army concert June 22 on the grounds that the time was not propitious for his appearance in embittered Rome, Beniamino Gigli, former Metropolitan Opera Company tenor, laid the opposition to him to "jealousy of mean people," and declared he would "never sing for the Italians again."

His daughter, Rina, also withdrew from the concert, saying that if her father were barred, she would not appear. She asserted firmly that the opposition to the tenor came from "people who sing small parts in the opera—the spear carriers."

Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Military Governor of Rome, apparently had the last word in the controversy between Allied authorities over Signor Gigli, although other Allied authorities had indicated earlier in the day the order might be rescinded, or not enforced.

Stating he had taken neither Signor Gigli's voice nor his politics into consideration, General Johnson said that "for expediency in the handling of the troops in Rome it was decided that this singer would not appear at the concert."

The tenor's name appeared on posters for the concert, arranged by the British Army for the Royal Opera House, and Italians ripped them down, while Roman newspapers published bitter attacks against Signor Gigli for alleged German sympathies. Obviously distressed at the turn of events, Signor Gigli issued this reply:

"Yes, it is true that I sang for the Fascists and I sang for the Germans. Now that the Americans and the British are here I would like to sing for them, too.

"But I am an artist and I never had any interest in politics. I never wore a black shirt or a fascist badge. My only connection was an honorary membership card they gave me, just as they did to Badoglio (Marshal Pietro Badoglio).

"This action is not due to the Allies, but to the jealousy of mean people among the Italians who are saying false things about me. I'll sing for the British and Americans any time they want, but I'll never sing for the Italians again."

Navy Studies Case Of Coos Bay $412

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Navy Department yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Associated Press has turned over to the Navy $412 in currency together with a photostatic copy of a letter having, in lieu of a signature, the typewritten line 'The Crew of the Coos Bay.' The letter requested the Associated Press to use the money said to have been collected from the crew to 'buy off' the strikers at the Lockland plant of the Wright Aeronautical Company or any other struck war plant.

"The Navy Department in Washington has no information about the letter or the alleged collection among the crew. Steps are being taken to obtain such information.

"Having received the $412 from the Associated Press, the Navy Department has no recourse except to return it to the Commanding Officer of the Coos Bay. This is being done.

"The Navy holds no brief for strikes in wartime. Its attitude toward them needs no reiteration. Neither does the Navy condone expressions by its personnel of resentment, however sincere, which are in disregard of official regulations, which may be founded on imperfect knowledge of the issues, and which are so handled that they can be construed to be publicity seeking."

Bulldozers Smother Nazis

TWENTY - FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 24 (AP)—The Allied assault engineers were annoyed in their work by fire pouring from a string of German pill boxes, so a party of British bulldozer drivers opened the throttles, dropped the blades and charged straight at the German positions, smothered them in fresh earth, and then went on with their regular jobs.

In the first wave of the invasion, American combat engineer battalions and British field companies landed with bulldozers—big machines that function like snowplows—and special explosives.

They could not be well supported at all times, and in some sectors they worked under steady fire.

In addition to having to clear away heavily-mined obstacles that often weighed several tons, they had to worry about peat and clay soils and to lay steel carpets over stretches that might bog down Allied tanks.

Specially trained engineers used varied hush-hush equipment to match each problem. The equipment included explosive-carrying tanks used against antitank obstacles.

Having cleared the pathways by destroying or dragging off German installations, these men then opened the way for more conventional engineers to open roads and lay bridges.

Something more than six bridges were built in the first two days of the invasion, some being up to 200 feet long.

The British completed their first pontoon bridge on the sixth day, and the Americans about the same time finished a bridge over a tidal river that had a 10-foot rise and fall.

Air-borne engineers were busy all this time digging German demolition charges from bridges that had been captured intact. Simultaneously they had to mop up surviving German soldiers in their areas.

Business Failures Up in Week

NEW YORK, (AP)—Business failures in the week ended June 15 numbered 30 against 22 last week and 78 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

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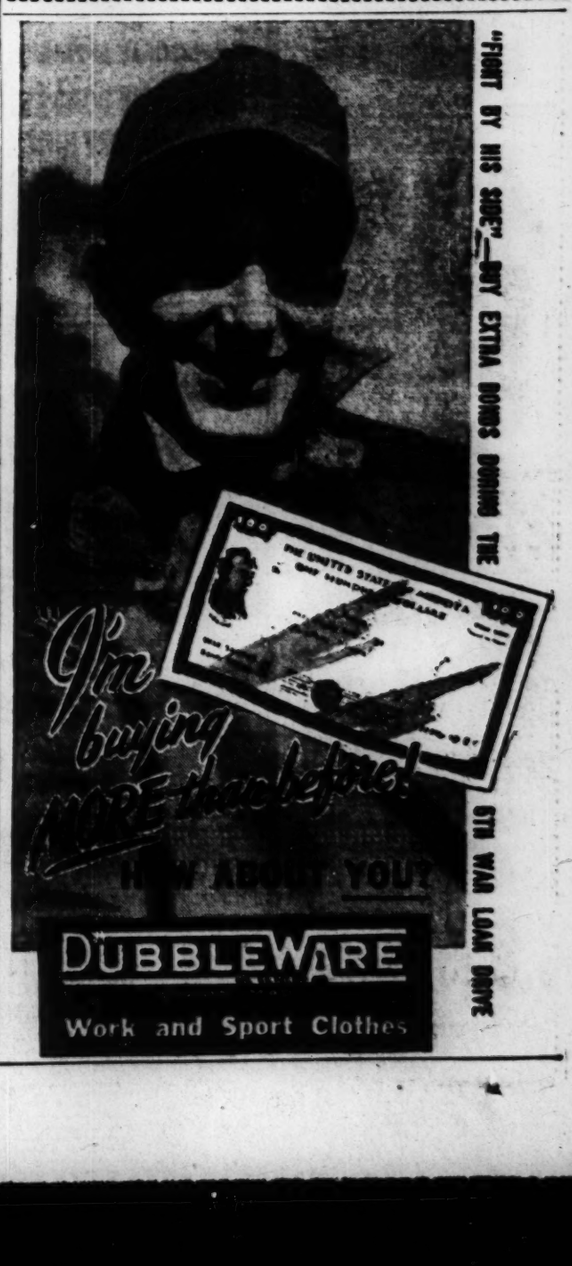
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Republicans Tilt Over Tariff Policy

Continued from Page 1

the war with a desperate Britain and a shrewd, horse-trading Russia?

"How will the American worker, the American businessman and the American farmer be better off if we maintain our traditional tariff policy with the result that we block ourselves from the postwar competition for markets or seek to keep our foot in the door by throwing money across the sea in the hope that somebody can throw orders back at us?"

Thus the G. O. P.'s former titular leader is putting it to the tariff traditionalists of his own party that the time has come when new facts and new conditions call for a different economic policy.

Mr. Landon frankly recognizes that this would be a pretty severe wrench to official policy. He holds that the Republicans in the past have stood for two great truths, one the immorality and economic folly of slavery and the other, that in an infant nation of great resources, infant industries could reach maturity quickest under a system of reasonable protection.

"But it seems to me," Mr. Landon said to this correspondent today, as he said to the Resolutions Committee earlier, "that if the Republican Party is to assume the leadership of the nation in this chaotic age it must dare to enunciate a third great truth, that a free and easy exchange of raw materials and finished products among all the nations of the world is the quickest way to world prosperity, and that world prosperity is the No. 1 requisite not only for American welfare but lasting peace as well."

Mr. Landon is seeking to obtain, at best, a plank committing the party to a progressive lowering of tariffs as the world situation permits and in keeping with America's position as a debtor nation, and at least, hopes to keep the issue open so that the nominee will be free to enunciate his own policy with sufficient flexibility.

Use of "Peace Forces"

Unexpectedly decisive agreement has followed in the wake of publication of the draft copy of the foreign policy plank pledging support of a world security organization and the use of "peace forces" to resist aggression and preserve the peace.

The agreement has been so complete as to give some of the full-bodied collaborationists within the party a little concern because they wonder how such a policy can satisfy the extreme isolationists if they expect it to be genuinely carried into practice. Even Gerald L. K. Smith, the rabble-rousing anti-ally ultra-nationalist, said it "looked pretty good' to him. At least the plank is internationalist in its words and it will remain for the candidate to give it real meaning.

Unity also stands forth regarding the Presidential nomination and it's just more of the same, and it's spelled Dewey. It seems as likely that this convention would nominate Mr. Roosevelt as it would not nominate Mr. Dewey. The New York State Headquarters are making no claims as to total delegate strength or first-ballot victory; they're just busy shaking hands with more state leaders as they come in to get on the Albany bandwagon.

The managers of Gov. John W. Bricker and Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen are being kept pretty occupied fighting off the proposal—which doesn't seem to come from New York Headquarters—that they ought to withdraw their candidates in the interests of an avalanchial draft for Dewey.

They said today that they wouldn't do any such things, that Mr. Bricker and Commander Stassen would be put in nomination. Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio, the Bricker floor manager, says the Ohio Governor would go into the convention with 200 to 225 delegates and contended that Mr. Dewey had less than 300 delegates.

The Dewey supporters really wish his chances of election were anywhere near as good as his chances of nomination.

Second-Place Discussion

Regarding the Vice-Presidential nomination in a cool perspective Gov. Earl Warren of California is the leading prospect. The boomlet for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is not without substance and it is not being casually dismissed. It has the backing of Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota and Representative Charles Eaton (R) of New Jersey and the friendly eye of powerful Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader.

Mr. Knutson contends that party labels mean nothing these days, that Senator Byrd is a supporter of Republican policies and would help the ticket carry Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and possibly other southern states.

Thus, while the presidential nomination seems definitely closed, the Vice-Presidential nomination seems more open, and, perhaps it remains for Governor Dewey to say whether Senator Byrd would be a better choice than Mr. Warren, Mr. Bricker, Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska or Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, spokesman for the Republican Postwar Advisory Council, June 23 urged the Party's Platform Committee to pledge the G. O. P. to these three purposes in its foreign-policy plank:

1. "To fight this war to total victory over all our enemies."
2. "To join in adequate international co-operations to prevent future wars and renewed military aggression."
3. "To conserve our essential American rights and interests and our constitutional process in these connections."

Mackinac Charter Lauded

Senator Vandenberg declared that there was nothing more essential to Republican victory this fall than its stand on foreign policy, and he warned his fellow Republicans that unless the Party speaks out forthrightly, "foreign issues will dominate all else in the great 1944 referendum."

He assured the Resolutions Committee that in its Mackinac charter of last September, the Republican Party had presented a foreign-policy creed which united the Party on solid ground where divergent thoughts found a common meeting place.

"That creed," he said, "was totally immune from any attack from any source. It was so sound that it became the basis of almost literal bipartisan paraphrase by the United States Senate who, by a vote of 85 to 5, passed the so-called Connally resolution as an expression of American purpose. It is the warp and woof of the subsequent Moscow declaration.

"From this record, I submit that we have given the country preview proof that the Republican Party and its fast-approaching Republican administration are wholly competent to be trusted with our foreign affairs.

"I submit that no other party, as a party, has even remotely approached our records.

"Although your Mackinac committee cross-sectionally reflected the country's divergent thought upon this subject, no man can gainsay the fact that we did successfully find the common denominator. In a single sentence it is this: We preserve America and we co-operate with a free world. To such a standard I have no hesitance in prophesying that a majority of the American electorate will eagerly and irresistibly rally."

G. O. P. Tax Views

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican platform group, June 23 presented the report of the Post War Finance Committee.

It recommended:

1. Postwar reduction of individual income tax rates.
2. Abolition of the excess profits tax, elimination of tax duplication on corporation stockholders, and abolition of the capital gains levy.
3. Elimination of Federal excise taxes on all items but liquor and tobacco, with gasoline taxes turned back to the states.

Taft Heads G. O. P. Resolutions Group

Associated Press

Committee Has Task of Drafting Party Platform

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, new chairman of the Republican Resolutions Committee, with Miss Mary Donion (left) of New York, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Ernest Griffin (right) of Illinois, secretary, in Chicago, on June 21.

Dewey Finds Power Abuse At Washington

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Because New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey appears to be the leading contender for a presidential nomination that may be made by next Wednesday, G. O. P. Platform Committee members here today scanned closely a personal message be sent members accusing the Democratic Administration of abuse of power as well as a 43-page report calling on the Republicans to "restore harmony in government." Governor Dewey is chairman of the Party's Postwar Advisory Committee.

Mr. Dewey criticized the Roosevelt Administration as a "sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy" which he said was "undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices, and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history."

"We need," he continued, "an administration wherein the President, acting in harmony with Congress, will effect these necessary reforms and raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence."

Charging that "we have a divided government in the time of the nation' greatest emergency," the report recommended:

1. Restore harmony in government, recreate good will and respect for the three branches of the Federal Government.
2. Reduce the number of Federal employees and eliminate "partisan politics" in the Civil Service.
3. Change the philosophy of national welfare. The report declared "there is no place for a Federal Government which assumes the right, without the mandate of the people, to reorganize the life of the country according to blueprints worked out by unknown and irresponsible presidential advisers."
4. "Unscramble" war agencies and reduce the number of Government corporations.
5. "Enforce stricter budget controls, preaudit Government expenditures and expand congressional checks on appropriations requests.
6. "Establish definite principles of Federal functions under the Constitution and limit Federal activities to those which are in accord with this principle."

The report said the spirit of the Democratic Administration "has manifested itself especially in the attitude of the Government toward newspapers, the radio, the medical profession, and the banking business," adding:

"These interests have been subject to personal attack by Administration officials and to unwarranted prosecution."

Thousands of Nylons —You Guess the Rest

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 24 (AP)—Thousands of women stood for hours in a blazing summer sun here June 23 as the Government sold 4,800 pairs of nylon hose, but only a small part of the throng succeeded in buying any of them.

The would-be purchasers formed a line three blocks long and four abreast when United States Marshal Edney Ridge placed the stockings on sale at 10 a. m. Some of the women had been in line since before 7 a. m.

The entire stock was sold in little more than an hour. Women were admitted to the Marshal's office in groups of five. Each one was limited to a purchase of three pairs.

Republicans Tailor Plank To Demands of Agriculture

Continued from Page 1

price in the market as the American way.

Parity price was implied but not specifically mentioned either by Mr. Smith or Governor Hickenlooper. It is assumed that loans and support prices would maintain parity.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, also has appeared before the Committee, together with other agricultural leaders. The Grange and the Farm Bureau, the two largest farm organizations, have found common ground of late and are advocating similar measures.

Farmers' Union With New Deal

The farmers' union, on the other hand, has taken a pro-Administration position, advocating subsidies.

The Resolutions Committee also heard from a group composed of 20 Midwest and southern state agricultural commissioners, headed by Tom Linder of Georgia, which makes revision of the parity formula upward one of its main points.

The present cordial attitude of the Republican Party farm leaders drew favorable comment from Republican Earl Smith of the Farm Bureau, who recalled that things were quite different back in 1928. At that time, he told the Subcommittee a program of agriculture urged by farm leaders was flatly rejected by the Convention. Result, he said, was the farmer was driven out of the Party. Now it is quite different. The farmer is at home once more in Republican councils as Mr. Smith sees it.

With the majority farm organizations so well satisfied with the attitude of Republican leaders, the Subcommittee now is concerned with its line of attack upon Democratic farm policy. Since Republican policy appears certain to favor continuance in its main outlines of the present farm program which is a product of the Administration, it cannot turn its guns on any broad aspects of the program.

But there will be opportunity to attack its administration. Some members of the Subcommittee hold that the wartime handling of farm machinery supplies furnishes an ideal target for Republican attack. Failure to provide implement manufacturers with materials in time, and bad distribution of the finished product, are held up as two vulnerable spots of Democratic management. But this is a wartime situation. Will the farmer be thinking about machinery in November, or will his thoughts be on the difficulty of maintaining his market in the postwar period? Governor Hickenlooper hinted that it might be well to bring up the subject of orderly postwar marketing of war supplies of food, now presumably bulging the governmental pantry. Government officials, he said, will not disclose how much raw material and finished food and feed are on these shelves. But it is certain that at the cessation of hostilities they will have to be disposed of. Turned loose on the market, they could cause a sudden drop in prices. Gradual disposal, on the other hand, would have a much better effect on the national economy, as this farm-state Governor sees it.

A meeting tomorrow of the members of the Subcommittee on Agriculture is to draft the Convention's farm plank. The final version can be expected to contain some expression of the point being brought out by many speakers here, that agricultural prosperity depends upon that of labor and industry, and that the latter two groups cannot thrive without a prosperous agriculture.

Congress Begins Long Recess; Postwar Measures Postponed

Continued from Page 1

Mobilizer James F. Byrnes threatened to resign unless Congress speeded provision for (a) unemployment benefits, (b) public works to ease the transitional phase, (c) laws for disposal of surplus war goods, and (d) consideration of postwar revenue plans.

Mr. Byrnes, and large segments of political and business interests, were eager that Congress should approach these matters before leaving Washington because it is assumed that the present recess will extend considerably beyond the announced reconvening date of Aug. 1, in fact, it is expected that Congress will not return before Labor Day.

Of course, nobody knows what will happen militarily before then, but many in Washington wanted to be prepared for any eventuality. Moreover, it is widely expected that just as soon as the invasion campaign is rolling, and some prospect of the end is in sight, large-scale cutbacks in many lines will come quickly.

Constructive Work

Against this disappointment over failure to adopt a rounded postwar program, however, must be set the obvious constructive work of Congress.

Perhaps foremost, in the Washington view, among this work was the final renewal of the Stabilization Act until June 30, 1945.

Within the week despair could be heard in many official corridors that Congress would wreck the delicate fabric of anti-inflation controls. Scores of amendments were under consideration that would have forced higher prices for dozens of commodities, broken wage ceilings, hamstrung enforcement, and otherwise have made a shell of the Office of Price Administration.

For several days it looked very dark, but Congress finally emerged with a renewal, now awaiting presidential signature, which is so much better than it might have been that it has left OPA Administrator Chester Bowles among the happier men in Washington.

As he summed up the new measure today he believes that general prices and rentals can be held to about present ranges. His greatest handicap, he feels, may come in enforcement at the wholesale and manufacturing levels.

This results in a provision in the renewal that manufacturers and wholesalers faced with criminal proceedings may ask the local judge to let them challenge the validity of the regulation under which they are being prosecuted. If the local judge permits the challenge, the matter is then referred to the Emergency Court of Appeals in Washington. If this Emergency Court holds the regulation to be valid, the criminal trial then proceeds in the local court.

The danger, Mr. Bowles feels, is that the Emergency Court will be swamped with challenges and that through one avenue of delay or another prosecutions can be tied up to the point that enforcement is seriously interfered with.

The Gavel Bangs Down

In the closing minutes of the Senate's session Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, proposed a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment eliminating the Electoral College.

This resulted from the recent Texas supreme court decision that pro-Roosevelt Democrats could not force the name of their electors on the ballots.

Several Senators protested the ability of electors to act contrary to the popular will of their states, but Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas just as hotly protested the efforts of Senators from other states trying to mix into Lone Star state affairs.

Only a scant dozen Democratic Senators were left on the floor, and all but two or three Republicans had already left for the special train leaving at 6:05 for the G. O. P. convention in Chicago. So, the debate fizzled out in a few minutes and the gavel banged down for the recess.

Foxhole Fog-Maker Ready for Troops

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, Md., June 24 (AP)—The development of a small but powerful mechanical fog generator, nicknamed the foxhole fog-maker, was disclosed June 21 by officials of the Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal.

Officially known as the M-2, the new fog maker was designed especially for the protection of shock troops and for amphibious operations where speed and space is at a premium, the officials said. It can be transported quickly and easily to beachheads, mountain passes and over jungle trails impassable for the larger machines.

Safest Weather for Invasion Told by Meteorological Staff

Continued from Page 1

way through the terrific surf. But it was too late to turn back. It looked as if the elaborately prepared expedition might fail. Only 1½ hours before the zero hour, however, the wind dropped and the landings were successfully carried out.

Delayed at Anzio

There have, however, been small combined operations in this war, it was learned authoritatively, which have had to be abandoned and not just for 24 hours, because landing craft were unable to get through the surf to the shore owing to a sudden change in the weather.

It is important that weather be satisfactory not only on D-Day but also at later stages when the transporting of supplies and reinforcements is imperative. Bad weather at a beachhead can delay the unloading operations considerably as at Anzio where storms and a heavy swell hampered unloading for some days.

The best weather requirements for an amphibious attack call for moonlight, a favorable tide, calm weather, and an absence of rain. These conditions prevail in varying degrees only over limited periods each month. And, while the weather of D-Day was not the ideal it apparently was estimated as being the best—considering all of the above factors—that would occur this month. It is generally assumed here that had the invasion not occurred within a very narrow time period almost three weeks ago it would had to have been delayed a full month.

Earliest Time to Start

President Roosevelt disclosed at a recent news conference that good cross-channel invasion weather only begins in May or June. That the invasion took place early this month indicates that it occurred at about the earliest possible time compatible with the appearance of periods of favorable weather.

The British Army's meteorological organization provides military headquarters with many other services than an immediate weather forecast. It reports on the frequency of conditions, on seas and swells suitable for landings, on fog cycles, on temperature of the day and night.

If temperatures vary widely, special equipment, clothing, lubricants, food, ammunition are needed. It also reports on rainfall, how it affects visibility and whether or not it might cause floods and make rivers impassable.

Meteorological information is extremely important to the artillery, particularly for heavy artillery, where winds of high levels are of outstanding importance.

It is also necessary to know weather conditions in laying smoke screens to cover troop movements.

Church to Sponsor Industrial Institute

FREDERICK, Md., June 24 (AP)—The Presbyterian Church will open an Industrial Relations Institute in New York City this year, aimed at training ministers and lay workers in more effective methods of interconnection with organized labor; the Rev. Jacob Avery Long announced June 22.

The clergyman, Secretary of the unit of city and industrial work of the Church's National Missions Board which will sponsor the Institute, told the 19th annual Baltimore Presbyterian Synod and Synodical it would be the first permanent Institute of the type to be inaugurated by any church body.

The Rev. Mr. Long explained to the approximately 150 delegates that courses in the relation of the Church to organized labor and methods of extending the ministry of city churches to laboring groups would be taught by representatives of the Church, labor and industry.

Call for Parachutists

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Army now is accepting volunteers for parachute troops from all branches of the service.

The War Department, anuouncing this today, said applicants must be under 32 years of age, in top physical condition, not over 72 inches tall nor weighing more than 185 pounds, and have 20:40 vision or better for each eye.

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A College Housemother Looks At Other People's Daughters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Preparing a girl for college is more than preparing her academically. Having been a housemother in a girls' dormitory at a state university, I have seen other people's daughters do things that perhaps might surprise their mothers, and I know there are important ways in which girls should be prepared to live away from home and in a group with other girls. So, in the light of my years of housemothering experience, I would try to prepare my daughter from infancy in these ways:

First: I would teach her consideration for and thoughtfulness of others. If someone is sleeping or studying I would help her to know that she must be quiet, entertain herself with quiet games or reading, and close doors carefully without banging them. I would teach her respect for the privacy of others; that she must not wear or use things that belong to another without first asking permission, and then only if necessary or if she is willing to share her own things or services also; that she must never look into another's personal belongings, nor interfere in another's personal affairs; and that the essence of courtesy includes anticipating and supplying for another, personal attentions, be they ever so small.

To Take Care of Her Possessions

I would teach her to take care of her possessions and her clothes. That books, pens, typewriters, radios, deserve careful use and protection; that they thus last longer, give better service, and that this is an important part of wisdom and economy.

From the time she was old enough to dress herself she would be old enough to hang up her clothes, put away her shoes and rubbers, and match up colors in selecting her wearing apparel. She would also be old enough to learn neatness of dresser drawers and closets.

As my daughter grew older she should learn to wash, starch, and iron her own clothes. She would then know that garments should not be left on the drying line for days, and that sweaters and wool things should be washed and dried with the utmost care; that "a stitch in time" saves not only nine stitches but whole garments, thus reducing her clothes budget and allowing more for other things.

Very early in this "college preparation" training would be the matter of budgets, both of money and of time. Having a small allowance as soon as she is old enough to know the value of coins, she could be taught to set aside certain amounts for certain purposes according to her needs. As she grew older, and certainly through the high-school period, her budget should be enlarged to meet practically all her needs with the possible exception of board.

Budgeting Time

Then there is the matter of budgeting time. I would try from the beginning to give her experience in planning a certain amount of time daily for study, for music practice, and some time for specific work in helping at home as well as time for play, reading, and social affairs. Also she would learn that during the week she should provide time for her personal care of hair, nails, and laundry, not expecting that mother or a maid would always have these done for her when she needs it. Even though it may be easier for mother to do it than to see an unhappy little girl who is disappointed if they are not done, it is such lessons that make her self-reliant and dependable.

In the budgeting of time I would try to show her by practice and precept the necessity of providing time for Sunday School and for the necessary daily preparation of the weekly Bible lesson as much as for the music lesson or school classes.

I would try to help her assume an ever-increasing responsibility about the home so that she might have an idea of what it means to practice economy in the use of lights, gas, and water; that putting away games, books, and papers as she finishes using them is a big help to the one who has to keep the living room tidy; and that a moment in pushing a chair back into place keeps a room presentable at all times.

Most certainly I would teach her to eat all kinds of food and not be picky or scoff at the common vegetables, meats, or desserts.

I am sure that my daughter's capacity for enjoyment of all that college life offers would be enhanced in direct proportion to the understanding, appreciation and practice of these daily experiences even though she never recognized them as a part of the deliberate preparation for college. L. R.

Courtesy Camp Wampanoag, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Tent Inspection

For most youngsters vacation camp is the first experience in living away from home and with others of their own age. Their big brothers and some of their fathers, perhaps now overseas, know that camp life has values: it helps one to be more adjustable, knocks off some of the sharp edges, they will say, looking back to their training weeks. For boys and girls, when combined with wise counseling, wholesome living conditions, a well-balanced camp day, and the inspirational appeals of a well-run vacation camp, it can be an experience so valuable as to be desirable for every child at some time in his career. Orderliness is one of the qualities many a camper gains.

A Parent's Job Is No Part-Time Affair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family

When Johnny brought you the first caterpillar he ever found, proudly and reverently, what did you do? Did you explain what you could about the bumpy green creature, or did you say, "Take that horrid thing outdoors"?

Whichever you did, you were giving Johnny your interpretation of life. You do it every day! It's one of the most important services you give your child. Every time you are with him, you are telling him in words or actions what things are and what they mean.

Strangers might feed and clothe him as well as you can, but only you can do this for him.

When Judy brought home that strange-looking little girl with the dark skin after school one day, how did you behave? Did you offer the youngsters apples and cookies as you would if Mrs. De Puyster's little girl came to see Judy? Or did you hurry the stranger home and let Judy understand that she wasn't to play with children "like that"? You were influencing Judy's attitude toward more than half the human race that afternoon!

You've been interpreting life to Johnny and Judy since the day they were born, and not always in words. Your smiles and caresses, your tone of pleasure or of disapproval, have all been guiding your children, helping them shape their viewpoint.

You, an adult, have appraised life as it affects you. It is this appraisement that Judy and Johnny are getting from you. You may find it worth while to think through some problems again as they affect your children.

For Example

There are many kinds of intemperance, for example, and your children may as well find that out when they're at the candy-bar stage, instead of waiting to make the acquaintance of cigarettes and cocktails. Wartime restrictions are all to the good in the matter of candy and pop! Over-indulgence in any kind of food or drink, from ginger ale to peanut butter, brings its own consequences, but a wise parent can help his child avoid excesses by fine example and patient explanation.

One two-year-old "helped" her mother by scrubbing the kitchen floor with powdered sugar. Instead of punishing her, the mother recognized her good intentions by giving her a dishmop to use at floor cleaning time when she felt the urge to help—and put the powdered sugar on a higher shelf! That outward-reaching impulse "to help" needs nurture and encouragement.

Meeting Failures

When children fail, they need their parents! It may be a school failure. Sometimes "Jane didn't ask me to her party!" or "The fellows won't let me play ball with them!" Occasionally the problem is solved just by talking it over. More often the needed help of a teacher or other adult can be tactfully secured. To an adult, human relationships are always changing, but to a child they seem forever fixed. Being left out of a party this week seems the tragedy of a lifetime. Parents can put a disappointment in the right perspective.

A child is exposed to education in school. He goes to the movies. He reads books. He talks to the milkman, the woman next door, his Sunday School teacher, a soldier down town, his pals at school.

The Impact

What a hodgepodge of experiences is hurling impressions at him! And who will help him put all the pieces together if his parents don't?

Who will tell him the woman next door and the marine back from New Guinea have different ideas about world peace? Who will explain that the movies have to exaggerate in order to create the impression they are after? Who will help him to make par himself all the fine things he sees, reads, or hears?

That's his parents' job! And it's a three-hundred-and-sixty-five-days a year one!

Catherine Fowler Magee

Latin American Studies

A five-day program of the University of South Dakota at Vermillion last summer consisted of general discussions and motion pictures on Latin America. Americo Albala, consulting engineer of Ministry of Economics of Chile, co-operated on this program.

'A Window Into France'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It wasn't all due to the perfection of a cloudless June day, but as we sat on the terrace of the new Tufts College Vacation School of French on the shore of Arlington Lake in Arlington, Mass., I thought for a moment that I was back once more at The Elms, Donald MacJannet's American-French School in St. Cloud, France, looking down at the Seine flowing peacefully along.

Then I remembered. The Seine no longer flows peacefully along in front of The Elms. It is an angry, turbulent stream, its shores cluttered with appalling weapons—for the Nazis are there now. They overran the Chateau, threw out the lovely pieces of old French furniture, burned the 6,000 treasured volumes of French history and literature, and ransacked the entire school.

Eight years ago Tufts College recalled Donald R. MacJannet, one of her graduates, to confer upon him an honorary degree for his unusual work in establishing American schools in France—in St. Cloud, in Paris, in Cannes, and a summer camp at Annecy. All of these have now been destroyed by the Nazis. And Tufts has asked Mr. and Mrs. MacJannet to direct this new Vacation School of French in Arlington.

Unusual Opportunities

A "Window Into France" it will become, through which not only intensive individual training in the French language can be acquired and a vivid introduction given to the life and culture of the France of the past, but the conditions in France today will be presented by Dr. Nicheline Guiton, of the National Committee of Liberation in Washington, D. C.; Herbert Lagler, of the American Friends Service Committee, who returned recently on the Gripsholm from an Internment Camp in Germany; George Catroux, a young French officer who escaped from a German Prison Camp to Paris and reached Algiers with the help of the French Underground. He is now a member of the Committee of National Liberation in Washington.

Evening lectures will include an illustrated lecture by Henry E. Hartman, Associate Professor of Romance Languages at Tufts, "Voyages en France"; lectures by Dr. Jean Joseph Seznec, Professor of Romance Languages and Literature at Harvard; Dr. André Morize, Professor of French literature at Harvard; André Mayer, Adviser to UNRRA, Washington, and Dr. Pierre Brodin, Director of Studies at the Lycée Français of New York.

Saturday morning lectures through July and part of August will supplement a survey of important periods of French history, literature, art, and music. To aid those who are unable to follow the lectures in French, a résumé in English will be given. Both languages will be used during the discussion period. In addition, special exhibits will be held—illuminated manuscripts and famous books from the Middle Ages and Renaissance at the Houghton Library; sculpture, paintings, and drawings of the seventeenth century at the Fogg Museum; a special exhibit of French furniture, paintings, sculpture, and crafts of the eighteenth century, with an exhibit and discussion of modern French paintings, at the Institute of Modern Art.

Twice a week, French-speaking visitors from the College and from the Metropolitan area will be entertained for conversation, discussion, and entertainment in French.

Center of French Culture

The MacJannet School in St. Cloud was a center for lectures and discussion—almost an international center, for it was an ordinary occurrence to meet there graduate students and professors from the Sorbonne, a diplomat or an attaché from the Embassy, educators abroad on sabbatical leave, and prominent businessmen. Young Philip of Greece was a student there in 1928. At one time I remember a Persian Prince being entertained at dinner the same time with a Spanish nobleman and Elizabeth Arden.

Under such leadership, Tufts Vacation School should become a distinct community of its own, its particular aim being to make Americans, particularly young Americans, realize the spiritual vitality still alive in France despite the grim hardship imposed by the war, and so help in her rehabilitation.

Mabel M. Swan

Through the Editor's Window

Miss Boo Again!

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Boo is with us again. Those who adopted into their hearts the little girl of the earlier "Miss Boo" book, will welcome this new volume of gay, tender, and encouraging narrative, "Time for Each Other," by Margaret Lee Runbeck. (Published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $2.)

Miss Runbeck this time gives Miss Boo a more definite family background, and classes her volume as "fiction." It is supposed that Boo's mother is telling the story. Peter, her father, glimpsed only through letters and memories, is serving with the Army in Italy. Miss Boo, still the little girl of urgent interests and innocent charms, is now old enough to go to school, but still one's own Miss Boo, a child of one's dreams.

* * *

Into this volume again comes Lilliam, the Negro servant girl, and with her now is the small newcomer, Cukey, a round-eyed, woolly-headed joke of an ebony baby in his high chair in the kitchen, around whom revolves an astonishing amount of household affection and activity. Too, there are Tom and his career-wife Lisa, talented city friends who come and go but are never quite away from the Boo household because so loved. The story of the baby they finally both wanted then lost, and what happened after that, is woven as a shining thread through the book.

There are added, as well, the very large dog Pointsettia, who in the end walks to and from school with Miss Boo as the dog of her longings; and the little dog Frosti who should do so but doesn't. And all through the narratives are the letters—from Peter, and from Lilliam's Joseph—that come and don't come, with the brave waiting in between, those at home each courageously bent on holding a little family together intact for the dear sake of someone far away serving his country.

* * *

In construction this story is so slender as to seem more a day-by-day narrative than a novel. Plot in the usual sense it scarcely boasts. It gives the impression of being a series of diary jottings, informally made; and the first-person approach with its directness and its limitations intensifies this feeling. Yet, when analyzed, it yields evidence of carefully interwoven story threads.

In one sense we have here simply another charming book about Boo; but in another, because about a Boo grown older and having more human relationships, it merits its title, in being far more about "time for each other"—an appreciative account of the interrelationships of family, workers, neighbors, friends. If it suffers as a sequel this is because "Our Miss Boo" was delightfully fresh in presenting a winning picture of a child, written for adults. Miss Runbeck has done this again, but of course it is a repeat. Other than this, there is perhaps a little too much philosophizing, or monologuing, to bring out certain points, suitably handled this way in a real diary but better achieved in fiction writing through strengthened narrative and conversation. These are, however, not serious faults. Miss Runbeck has again given us a book to warm the heart.

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The Home Forum

Testing Times

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING a time of great national distress, when civil war was waging in the United States, Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," heard in the sound of marching feet the ever-forward tread of Truth, and her poem echoes this mighty theme. We catch its solemn import in the lines:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that
shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before
His judgment seat.

In the ordeal through which the world is passing, the hearts of men are being sifted as never before. The very pattern of life has changed for many. Young people who have known only the simple, kindly life of their home and community have suddenly been thrust into army and camp life where they have had to readjust themselves to a new and strange world, and face temptations and hardships which test the very fiber of their being.

Even in ordinary civilian life, the average citizen is being tested in various ways—as to his patriotism, his faith in democracy, his endurance, his willingness to sacrifice self-interest for the general good. In this connection the following lines from "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 339) by Mary Baker Eddy are pertinent: "The elbowing of the crowd plants our feet more firmly. In the mental collisions of mortals and the strain of intellectual wrestlings, moral tension is tested, and, if it yields not, grows stronger."

Encouraging in these difficult days are the numerous accounts of men and women everywhere who, when in great danger, have turned to divine help and found deliverance. Their prayers have been answered in a manner which has seemed miraculous to an astonished world. We can all claim stability, courage, and intelligence in any emergency, because these qualities belong to the man who is the image and likeness of God, the true selfhood of each one of us, the reflection of God, the one Mind. Nothing can separate us from this Mind, which is Love. The Psalmist wrote (Psalms 91:9, 10), "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

There is no hardship, temptation, or danger which can separate us from Love's outstretched arms. We have our means of deliverance always at hand, if we will only remember that God is with us and not allow our thinking to become confused by the pressure of fear or loneliness. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

How strengthening and encouraging it is to know that "God has made man capable"—capable of successfully resisting "all that is unlike good." No evil influence can prevail against such resistance or withstand reliance on God, good. This is the unchanging, eternal truth about man, the image and likeness of God. Each one of us can claim his spiritual birthright and so gain freedom and dominion.

In the book of Job we read, "There is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding" (Job 32:8). The teachings of Christian Science make it clear that all may avail themselves of this power of spiritual understanding, bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, divine Love. To understand and demonstrate spiritual power does not require great scholarship or great accomplishments, because a little child can prove these simple, spiritual facts. Sometimes an older person needs to give up cherished ways of thinking and doing things and become humble, teachable, and loving in order to understand this "spirit in man" which enables him to overcome all evil.

A woman who was passing through a testing time of grief and suffering because of the loss of a loved one was lifted out of this mental darkness by learning to be grateful. She began to be grateful for every expression of good, however small, as an evidence of God's goodness, and she soon found that she was surrounded by this inexhaustible goodness and love, and that there was nothing to grieve about. She felt as if she had come out of great darkness into radiant light, and this light illumined the way not only for herself, but for others.

Gratitude is an acknowledgment of the reality of good, and God is good. Reliance on God enables us to triumph in our testing times and prove true the statement (Science and Health, p. 228), "There is no power apart from God," and also the words of the Apostle Paul (Romans 8:38, 39): "Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROCK AND SURF": *A Painting by Sudduth Goff*

SUDDUTH GOFF is an instructor in the American Academy of Art in Chicago, who has established his reputation as a portraitist. In addition to personal likenesses, he also paints landscapes and seapieces. "Rock and Surf" shows the clearly realistic character of his painting. Mr. Goff makes a painstaking report of what he sees. He does not economize on the stroke, nor does he rely on dramatic accentuations. The rocks look solid and the water fluid. Many painters choose this motif, setting their easel aloft on a ledge and devising a composition with the solid rock in the foreground and the surging tidal waters receding toward a remote mist-laden horizon.

Prøvelsens tider

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET VAR i en for hele nasjonen vanskelig og kritisk tid, mens borgerkrigen raste i de Forente Stater, at Julia Ward Howe, som skrev "Republikkens kampsalme", i lyden av marsjerende føtter hørte Sannhetens stedse fremadskridende tritt, og hennes dikt gir uttrykk for dette mektige tema. Vi føler dets dype betydning i disse linjer:

Hans trompet har lydt, og aldri skal den
blåse til retrett;
Han vil prøve men'skers hjerter og som dom-
me over rett.

I den ildprøve som verden nu går igjennem, prøves og granskes menneskehjertene som aldri før. Hele levesettet har forandret sig for mange. Unge mennesker som bare har kjent hjemmets og det hjemlige samfunds enkle, vennlige liv, er plutselig blitt skjøvet inn i hær- og leirliv, hvor de har måttet avpasse sig efter en ny og fremmed verden og møte fristelser og gjenvordigheter som setter hver fiber i deres tilværelse på prøve.

Selv i det almindelige sivile liv blir de fleste borgere prøvet på forskjellige måter—med hensyn til deres patriotisme, deres tro på demokratiet, deres utholdenhet, deres villighet til å ofre egeninteresse for det almene vel. I denne forbindelse har følgende linjer fra *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 339) av Mary Baker Eddy særlig interesse: "Mengdens støt og skubb får oss til å stå fastere. I dødeliges mentale sammenstøt og de intellektuelle brytekampers påkjenning blir moralsk anspennelse prøvet, og hvis den ikke gir efter, vil den styrkes ved det."

I disse vanskelige dager finner vi opmuntring i de mange beretninger om menn og kvinner alle vegne som, når de har vært i stor fare, har søkt guddommelig hjelp og funnet befrielse. Deres bønner er blitt besvart på en måte som har forekommet en forbauset verden mirakuløs. Vi kan alle gjøre krav på fasthet, mot og intelligens i en hvilken som helst vanskelig situasjon, fordi disse egenskaper tilhører det menneske som er Guds billede og lignelse, hver enkelts sanne selv, gjenspeilingen av Gud, det ene og eneste Sinn. Intet kan skille oss fra dette Sinn, som er Kjærlighet. Salmisten skrev (Salme 91:9, 10): "Du, Herre, er min tilflukt. Den Høieste har du gjort til din bolig; intet ondt skal vederfares dig, og ingen plage skal komme nær til ditt telt."

Der er ingen gjenvordighet, fristelse eller fare som kan skille oss fra Guds utstrakte armer. Vi har våre befrielsesmidler ved hånden til enhver tid, hvis vi bare vil huske at Gud er med oss, og ikke la vår tenkning forvirres under trykk av frykt eller ensomhet. På side 393 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Reis dig i Andens styrke for å motstå alt som er ulikt det gode. Gud har satt mennesket i stand til dette, og intet kan svekke den evne og makt som guddommelig er skjenket mennesket."

Hvor styrkende og opmuntrende er det ikke å vite at "Gud har satt mennesket i stand til" med hell å motstå "alt som er ulikt det gode". Ingen ond innflytelse eller påvirkning kan seire over slik motstand eller holde stand overfor tillit til Gud, det gode. Dette er den uforanderlige, evige sannhet med hensyn til mennesket, Guds billede og lignelse. Hver enkelt av oss kan gjøre gjeldende sin åndelige fødselsrett og således vinne frihet og herredømme.

I Jobs bok leser vi: "Det er menneskets ånd og den Allmektiges åndepust som gjør forstandig" (Job 32:8). Kristen Videnskaps lære gjør det klart at alle kan gjøre bruk av denne den åndelige forståelses makt, som er skjenket mennesket av dets himmelske Fader, guddommelig Kjærlighet. A forstå og demonstrere åndelig makt krever ikke en høi grad av lærdom eller utdannelse, for et lite barn kan bevise disse enkle, åndelige kjensgjerninger. Undertiden må en eldre person gi op tilvante og skattede tenke- og handlesett og bli ydmyk, lærvillig og kjærlig for å kunne forstå denne "menneskets ånd" som setter ham i stand til å overvinne alt ondt.

En kvinne som gjennemgikk alvorlige prøvelser i form av sorg og lidelse som følge av at en av hennes kjære var gått bort, blev løftet ut av dette mentale mørke ved å lære å være takknemlig. Hun begynte å være takknemlig for ethvert uttrykk for det gode, hvor ubetydelig det enn var, som et vidnesbyrd om Guds godhet, og hun merket snart at hun var omgitt av denne uuttømmelige godhet og kjærlighet, og at der ikke var noget å sørge over. Hun følte det som om hun var kommet ut av stort mørke inn i et strålende lys, og dette lys oplyste veien ikke bare for henne selv, men også for andre.

Takknemlighet er en erkjennelse av det godes virkelighet, og Gud er god. Tillit til Gud setter oss i stand til å seire i de prøver vi stilles på, og til å bevise sannheten av denne erklæring (*Science and Health*, s. 228): "Der finnes ingen makt skilt fra Gud," og likeledes av apostelen Paulus' ord (Romerne, 8:38, 39): "Hverken død eller liv, hverken engler eller krefter, hverken det som nu er eller det som komme skal, eller nogen makt, hverken høide eller dybde eller nogen annen skapning skal kunne skille oss fra Guds kjærlighet i Kristus Jesus, vår Herre."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget. The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Legend of a Churn

IN THE CORNER of our milk-room stands a wooden churn. It was standing there in the winter of 1776, when Washington retreated through Trenton. Its maker was my great-great-grandfather and, like myself, he must have loved the staunch, smooth grain of beech! I've never seen a prettier churn, and not a nail in it. Its hoops are supple bands neatly pegged; and the upright handle is of a piece with its rim—one board from bottom to top. With his knife, Joash Derby curved this handle to fit his wife's clasp when she carried her churn out weekly to be cleansed at the well. The four pieces of the paddle are pegged, too, and form a sturdy cross. Slim as a broomstick is the churning-rod, polished from the pressure of many women's hands. It is a long while since its maker laid down his peacetime tools to gird on a sword and follow General Washington. Men wrought stout things in those days—stout churns and stout freedom!

It cheers me to run my hand over the durable, age-enriched beech. Surely the freedom seeded by our forebears is now a great beech tree, sound of heart-wood, deliberate of growth, spreading beneficent branches over humankind! So, at any rate, I believe and hope, for no machine of politics bears within itself the living force of liberty.

A churn has many stories to tell and especially it speaks of women. In Egypt and on the oases of North Africa, women still sit swinging the primitive churn—a goatskin sack. From its tripod of acacia sticks, the skin creaks and swings, pushed by leisurely hands. So, in Near East and Far East, has churning gone on for some four thousand years. Why hasten or hurry? In the end curds will separate from whey, whether it be milk of goat, or ewe, or cow, or zebu.

Cows themselves were tamed so long ago that nobody knows quite when nor where. But in the beginning butter was more used for ointment and fuel than for food. It eased the taut limbs of Greek athletes and fed the flame of little duck-shaped Roman lamps. It was the Scythians who taught the Greeks such uses. Flocks were less scarce than trees in their lands, so early churns were naturally of skin. Later, the Persians invented a "rocking churn," a pointed jar mounted on a frame. Colonial America used a similar device, a boxlike contraption of wood on rockers, which a mother might keep in motion with her foot while she hulled corn or nursed a baby.

In Kaffir country, South Africa, cows are men's exclusive business and woe to the woman who meddles! She may hoe but she may not milk, for a cow is the same as a coin; by his herds a chief's wealth is counted. He takes pride in his hundreds of white-backed cattle or his all-black kine. It is no unusual occurrence for thirty strapping males to crouch about the cooking-pot and chant a cattle song in unison while waiting for their meal. One such refrain commences: "All the calves are drinking water. . . ." Incidentally, the Kaffirs store milk in grass baskets so tightly woven as not to waste a drop; and they carve ivory whistles to call in their cattle.

When we were children, my mother bought us a small glass churn and let us skim rich Jersey cream from her pans. It was fun to whir the handle and watch the butter "come," and afterward rinse and pat it into shape. No store butter ever tasted so good as those pale-gold pats! How deep the gold was varied with the seasons and with what the cows ate. We never added salt nor artificial coloring, as creameries must do to satisfy the eyes and palates of customers. Some South American peoples, for instance, prefer butter strongly orange. A harmless coloring is obtained from the seed-pulp of the arnotto, a little tropical tree, whose roots are used for broth. The calendulas or pot marigolds of British gardens have long lent their florets for the yellowing of butter and cheese. The humble carrot has given its juices for the same purpose. However, it has not always been so humble as now! The ladies of King Charles's court wore lacy leaves of carrots as adornment, thus showing a lively eye for beauty. Often in winter-time I save the fresh tops and they endure for days in a turquoise vase on my desk, reminding me of Cochin China where they also grow, and of their honorable antiquity in gardens—a record of more than twenty centuries. Perhaps Solomon the Wise treasured them, too, for their grace of foliage, even as he spoke of precious spikenard and saffron. In Judaea, saffron ranked as a royal perfume; it had not yet become mere flavoring for party cakes nor dye for cow's cream. Women and children watched the opening of the tall autumn crocuses and with delicate fingers plucked the golden stigmas from out the purple cups to spread on cloths in the sun for the making of choice saffron.

Verily, when I look at Joash Derby's churn, it leads me everywhere! A churn is more than an old implement; it is lusty history. Best of all, I like to recall this tale Joash told his sons; and, being a fellow fighter with George Washington he must have tested the force of fortitude.

"Listen, boys!" Joash laid down his whittling knife. His voice was solemn, but his eyes twinkled. "Once, when a woman was rinsing her churn at a spring, by mistake a couple of frogs hopped in. Singing to herself and looking at the poplar leaves, she didn't notice. Next thing the frogs knew, milk came pouring over them and the cover was clapped on! One gave up and sank to the churn's bottom. The other said to himself: 'Keep a-hoppin'! keep a-hoppin'!' So he hopped and hopped in the dark till he'd whipped a pat of butter. Then he sat on the pat and rested his legs. By and by, when the top was lifted, he leapt out, and away he went through the meadow. What a frog can do, a man can do. Never give up! Keep a hoppin', my lads, keep a-hoppin'!"

IRRITABLE DERBY

Catalpa Blossoms

Through the still air
Of this peaceful morning,
Through the crystal air
Of this sun-golden morning,
Through the bee-streaked air,
Through the summer-heavy air,
Fell the catalpa blossoms to the earth.
Loveliness upon the earth,
Fragile beauty on the rough earth;
As if the tree with a lavish hand
Had scattered them there for man's
soul satisfaction.
As if an artist had painted bits of cloud
And let them flutter there.
Once I saw catalpa blossoms floating on
a pool of water;
Such dainty ships carried fairy cargo
And sailed on the moon's orders.
All winter I saw the long bean pods
of the catalpa swing in the winds
But I had forgotten the loveliness of
catalpa blossoms on the earth
or floating in a pool on the
sidewalk.

HELEN ECKERT

Norway's Voice of Freedom

THE DAWN OF Norse literature is the Edda. This collection of old songs was found in a torn and battered Icelandic manuscript three centuries ago. Ever since, their origin has been at issue; and much will probably remain obscure. Several of them may have been written in the remote outposts of Norwegian colonization, from Greenland and Iceland to the settlements in the British Isles; and not many are as old as they appear. But the bulk seem to have originated in Norway itself, some of them as early as the ninth century or before, the outgrowth of a literary development of unknown ages. And in their attitude toward life, their feeling and thought, they picture the primeval times of the nation, the beginnings of everything, when the mists of prehistory slowly roll away and the features of the tribe emerge from the darkness.

There really is an air of morning over these poems—of great migrations across virgin plains in the dewy freshness of dawn. And the first impression they make on a modern reader, trussed up in his world of income tax and ration card, is an almost indescribable feeling of freedom.

In the heroic songs of the Edda, society hardly seems to have been invented yet. We hear little of the state, practically nothing of the nation, hardly anything of the prosaic necessities of life; we move on the level of a fictitious international heroship, among "the freeborn, the highborn, the noblest of men." They play in the sunlight, while the masses disappear as a shadowy background; history-making clashes of nations are concentrated into gigantic combats of individual heroes. And the will of these sovereign minds seems to be checked by few of the moral restrictions which hamper the modern Westerner. It is a poetry of passion, of grand and somber impulses, dramatic and tempestuous in their wild pathos.

From his birth, the hero is designed and chosen for a life of his own: "blond is his hair and bright his cheek, grim as a snake's his glowing eyes." His is the freedom from want and fear; he knows no dull work, has hardly any social function. . . .

There is over these Old Norse songs an atmosphere of primitive antiquity which has always made them grip the human heart, an air of "olden days when eagles screamed and holy streams from heaven's crags fell," and an air of spiritual grandeur, an almost unbelievable exaltation of one group of human qualities. Again and again this attitude has proved to be a lasting force in Norwegian life and poetry: an indomitable craving for liberty, for ruthless self-assertion and self-expansion, a feeling of the magnificence of the free individual.—From "The Voice of Norway," by HALVDAN KOHT and SIGMUND SKARD. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

As Many as Ever At Sunset

IF HE steams homewards from the South, skirting Spain and Portugal on a course that then makes a bowstring of the Bay of Biscay, an Englishman may mark one sure sign of the approach of his native latitude. The gulls that accompany the ship's journey, like attendant sprites, change colour. Five hundred knots ago almost all showed black over the wings, varied only by a sort of picotee edge of white. These Black-backs, like the lesser albatross that they recall, though their skill is not quite so incredible, do not diminish when the land is out of sight. They are as many as ever at sunset. What are fifty or sixty miles to them? . . .

Nevertheless, you shake them off somewhere in the Bay, and when morning breaks over Ushant you are aware that the present host of gulls carries a different uniform; the backs of body and wing are a lively grey, with no more than a beauty spot of black at the tip of the wing. We are among the herring gulls, heavy and big birds, as the tribe goes, but of singular beauty, as white as the west-wind clouds of April, as brightly grey as the flank of a fish, with beaks as yellow as a Lent lily. But we forget their other beauties in their flight. No man, woman, or child ever sailed who could forbear to watch its curious grace or wonder at its easy impossibilities. It needs the power of a herd of horses to drive the ship through the fronting wind, while the gulls, of whatever species, swim against it without a movement; . . .

Like every traveller, I have stared at them hour after hour—especially at the lesser albatross in the Pacific—in the hope of wresting some part of the secret. Wright once told me that he and his brother, when in labour with the first aeroplane, watched birds by the hour, by the day, by the year, especially the buzzards spiraling upwards on still wings, but discovered nothing, or next to nothing, till they themselves could fly, when the birds' secrets leapt to the eye.—From "The Yeoman's England," by SIR WILLIAM BEACH THOMAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Paraguay Holds Key Position in Plottings of South American Fascists

Revolt Leader Tells of Rising In Salvador

Dr. Romero gives detailed account of revolution projected against the Martinez dictatorship.

The following exclusive handwritten signed manuscript by the civilian leader and intellectual director of the recent Salvador Revolution, Dr. Arturo Romero, was given Miss Fagg during Dr. Romero's visit to Mexico recently. Except for the opening and closing paragraphs, the following is a direct quotation from his document.

By Elizabeth Fagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, June 24—Revolutions in Latin America have been popping out left and right since Panama led the way soon after Pearl Harbor.

The complete story of these overthrows and atetmpts-at-overthrow usually seeps out only slowly after the hue and cry has subsided, delayed by the censorship, by the confusion of events and the prejudices of contending parties.

Possibly the most democratic of recent revolutions was the uprising in tiny San Salvador in April against the Martinez dictatorship. Its intellectual leader was young Paris-trained Doctor Arturo Romero, Salvadore Physician. He was injured while attempting to flit the country and was captured. After President Martinez was forced to resign, following a second revolutionary movement in favor of War Minister General Andres Ignacio Menendez, the latter permitted Romero to depart for Rochester, New York.

Most Likely Candidate

Dr. Romero is regarded as the most likely candidate for the presidency if the free elections promised by Menendez come off. Dr. Romero's document said:

"The dictatorship of Martinez had suppressed all democratic liberties: Freedom of the press, of free meeting, and maintained such extensive espionage that it was difficult to think of organizing the discontented—all fearing prison, tortures, and other reprisals.

"Personally I had for ages a police at the corner near my house who took the names of all my clients, and some, terrified, didn't return.

"However, a small group of friends decided three years ago to begin a clandestine propaganda and to attempt to organize the discontented. We purchased a small printing press and mimeograph machine and little by little began work, though with slight success until September, 1943, when we were able to connect with various other groups who, though small, were organized. By November, after a petition had been presented to the Supreme Court, signed by more than 300 persons, representatives of the different groups met and decided to form an executive committee from all groups.

"It was this same organization which raised the people on April 2 to the first cry of revolution.

Group Disconnected

"The professional military group in spite of recognizing that the Martinez regime had been in favor of the military more than previous regimes, was discontented because Martinez had corrupted the army. . . .

"Gradually I got into communication with the discontented officers of genuinely democratic ideas, aided by my friend Juan Jose Castaneda, and we formed a group of 50 officers which headed the April 2 movement.

"We civilians should have taken possession of the radio stations JSP and JSR in order to maintain the people up to date on events. . . . We demanded from the beginning that the military take possession of the electric power, but I don't know from what motive they did not. . . .

"Martinez took advantage of the darkness and ordered the multitude to be fired on profusely in order to inspire panic. Even more, he ordered the robbers freed from the prisons so they could steal and plunder under cover of darkness.

"The following day, April 3, saw the beginning of the criminal fire ordered by Martinez. I venture to affirm 'ordered' because none of the bombs dropped on the city were incendiary. In my own house a bomb fell without provoking a fire. . . .

Military Action

"At three p. m. April 2 the First Infantry, the Second Infantry, the Cavalry, and the Aviation arose at the same time and took possession of the telegraph and the radio stations JSP and JSR. At four in the afternoon the fortress "El Zapote" surrendered.

"At five-thirty 'El Zapote' betrayed us.

"At three p. m. April 3 the First Infantry surrendered and at five in the afternoon we civilians saw ourselves compelled to retire from the JSP after a second attack against us with machine guns. At the same hour, more or less, the telegraph surrendered.

"The Aviation resisted until eight o'clock of the night of April 3, and the Second Infantry persisted valiantly in its heroic resistance until the morning of April 4 under the direction of Capt. Silvio Lopez, Lieutenant Marin and Lieut. Pedro Irabeta and others.

"April 4 at seven-thirty I received news that Col. Tito Calvo [leader military section of the rebels, who was later shot] and I was wanted by the authorities and had lost all contact with the officers. At this moment I was with Miguel Angel Ceren and Alvaro Velasquez, my chauffeur. My preoccupation then was to save my two friends and this same day, April 4, we prepared the departure and possible defense of my driver and the other. I stayed hidden in the home of the parents of Dr. Victor Manuel Esquivel until April 7, . . . trying to communicate with my friends of the revolution in order to arrange the continuance of the fight. . . .

Leaves Hiding Place

"April 7 at four p. m. I left my hiding place, thanks to my friend Doctor Rene Padilla, who took me in his car to his hacienda in the Renderos Plains.

"In his car, without other disguise than a dark hat and a pair of white sun glasses, we passed in front of the Presidential residence. . . .

"I rested at the ranch until April 12, when I left for the Honduras frontier.

"I left the house of Dr. Padilla on horseback disguised as a stablehand of the name of Valentin Vasquez, accompanied by the workman, Toribio Munguia, of Dr. Padilla's farm. I passed through Santo Tomas by the aviation field, but none knew me because a palm sombrero with a kerchief underneath, a red handkerchief around my neck and a machete in my belt, and my shirt tails out made be appear a true peasant. . . .

"Doctor Padilla awaited me in his car and I continued as the chauffeur Jaime Sosa, and thus we arrived without trouble at the Potosi Mines. The same day, April 12, at nine at night I left on foot accompanied by two guides, for the Honduras frontier, traveling as a salesman, and anew with the name of Valentine Vasquez who didn't know how to read.

Travels All Night

"I travelled on foot all night, sleeping by day in a hut and April 13, at seven at night, after having evaded seven groups of patrols, I was assaulted by a patrol of 25 men armed with swords and pistols.

"The aim of the April 2 revolution was to form a civil-military board that would guarantee six months of democratic liberties, so that the elections would, when they came, express the popular will. The movement didn't fail totally, as it demonstrated to Latin America that the Dictator Martinez didn't have the unanimous aid of the nation, even his own group opposing him. . . .

"The general strike of the second movement initiated by the University students, followed by the doctors, then the colleges, by commerce, the banks, the transport system, and finally the entire nation, ended the Martinez dictatorship, obliging him to abandon the country."

Romero expressed belief that the Salvadorean situation is far from consolidated.

Many here believe another shoot-up is due in Salvador if the free elections promised are not granted.

Roland Hall Sharp

Where Argentina Pursues Diplomacy of Wooing Chile Toward Fascist Military Bloc

As one of many moves designed to strengthen relations with neighboring countries, Army dictatorship in Buenos Aires recently reopened rail transportation with Chile across Andes. Mr. Sharp took this picture as he crossed from Santiago, Chile, to Argentine capital. To right is part of railway, across stream bed. Washouts and landslides some years ago broke the line. For years Chileans complained that political reasons were preventing its prompt repair. The pass shown was used by the Spaniards in colonial times, and is also the modern route for air travel across the Andes. The road crosses Uspallata Pass at 12,795 feet elevation and commands a view of Mount Aconcagua, 23,000 feet high, the loftiest peak of the Western Hemisphere.

Poverty Exposes Nation to Intrigue

Paraguayan Army drawn into Argentine plot based on aggressive militarism.

Uncensored South America

Seventeenth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM ASUNCION, Paraguay — In the effort by South American fascists to stave off insistent democratic demands of the people and consolidate an oppressive military bloc across the continent, Paraguay holds a key position.

Argentine Army fascists are taking the lead. So far they find in Paraguay some of their most willing allies.

Seldom brought to public notice of the outside world and now screened behind tight censorship, Paraguay is a nation of fighters who wield an influence beyond their numbers.

"A Race of Men"

A traveler who came down through Mexico, Central America and South America into Paraguay remarked after he had been in this country a while: "At last here is a race of men!"

Anyone who moves among the Paraguayans will be struck by similar thoughts, even if not in that extreme form. Paraguay has easily the most homogeneous population in South America. The fusing of its particular racial elements has produced a breed of warriors.

There are only from 1,100,000 to 1,400,000 people in the whole country, according to differing estimates. Even so, larger neighbors tremble at the thought of ever again having to face them in war.

Bolivia within a decade reeled back before Paraguayan troops who were secretly armed in part by Argentina. After that war ended in the Chaco, Bolivia was forced by an arbitrated settlement to surrender long-standing claims to large domains. That was in 1938.

Proud of Their History

Paraguayans do not forget that once their country fought single-handed for six years against the combined armies of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Doughty Paraguayans under their ambitious dictator Francisco López at length were defeated. They lost half of their former population.

Before this war of 1864 to 1870 Paraguay had more people than Argentina. Paraguay extended into what is now Argentina's Misiones Territory and parts of Corrientes Province.

It is surprising for outsiders who may have tossed off Paraguay—when they thought of it at all—as an inconsequential speck somewhere in the interior of South America, to learn how proud these people are of their history.

In this regard Paraguay is a smaller Argentina.

Not only so, but Asunción looks with some condescension down the river toward Argentina's ultra-modern capital, Buenos Aires. After all, wasn't Buenos Aires founded from Ascunción after the first try had been wiped out by Indians?

Leading Nation

And didn't Paraguay have the first railway in South America?

Also the first telegraph, first telephone, first revolution against Spain, first elected colonial governor, and the oldest continuous city in South America?

In terms of immediate Paraguayan motivations, it is not important whether all of these and other "firsts," seriously claimed here, would stand up under impartial historical analysis. The main point is that they are believed. They shape a Paraguayan attitude that has bomb-like significance in a situation littered with tinder.

Sometimes a personal experience drives home national viewpoints better than hours of reading or conversation. Especially when the instructor is the boot of a Paraguayan Police Captain placed quickly against the pit of one's stomach, and then pushed, hard, on extremely scanty provocation.

This course of instruction came to me unsought one bright day in the sultriness of Asunción. Magnificent cumulus clouds were bleached white overhead by a fierce sun.

Rough Action

Entering the cool shade of the colonnade outside what I thought was the passport office, I started into the building. A guard spoke to me. These people have a way of mixing their ancient tongue, Guaraní, with Spanish. Possibly that explains why I had to say, "No comprendo."

The guard spoke again.

Then, without more ado, he knocked my Panama hat from my head.

He told me to pick it up.

By then I gathered it was forbidden to enter any governmental building with your hat on.

So, in my best Spanish, I began to explain that I had not understood, that I was a stranger in the country, and that this handling seemed a bit rough toward a citizen of a friendly American country. I also told the guard he would have to pick up my hat.

When the guard refused and made threatening moves, his Captain came up, wearing sidearms. To him I explained again, not yielding in my demand for respectful treatment.

Captain Uses Boot

With mutterings the Captain conceded one point by scooping up the hat and shoving it into my hand. Then he applied the stomach-boot treatment to send me on my way.

Going to the passport division next door, I took care of the business in hand and then told the man at the window what had happened. It ended with the Captain's superior officer calling him in and dressing him down in my presence.

The incident is significant only as showing the belligerence that lies close beneath the surface of most Paraguayan skins.

Some of it is due to economic instability in this country that could enter a claim to being one of the poorest in the world.

Much of it comes from fiery independence of the Guaraní Indians. Although they intermarried with the Spanish Conquistadores, to this day they prefer their own language and culture.

At table on a Paraguay River steamer a modern, well-dressed woman and her companions spoke Guaraní with only occasional concessions to Spanish. When I remarked on this she said with animated dignity:

"Guaraní is my language. You speak English, do you not?"

Puzzling Experiences

All up and down the river you find yourself puzzled at first by the tones of this active Indian tongue. You think you are hearing Spanish, and then it slips off like water gurgling over a smooth boulder into the softer accents of Guaraní.

It is a language of double vowels and of musical effects.

By nature warriors and of higher cultural achievements than many of their South American contemporaries, the Guaraní are gifted with a sense of humor. Alert, wiry, and tough, they make excellent soldiers.

Sometimes when Paraguay's military rulers want to impress their neighbors and stiffen a bargain position in diplomatic negotiations, they stage a troop review and invite their softer colleagues.

Expressions on the guests' faces form a study in human reactions as line after line of hardened Paraguayans marches past the reviewing stand. With adequate weapons they could rank high among infantry anywhere.

It seems that the mixture of Guaraní and Spanish strains in colonial times has not been overlaid or weakened by later intrusions to any important extent. The result is a hybrid of two fighting races. This fusion during nearly five centuries has jostled down into a distinct racial type, different from anything seen elsewhere in South America.

Active in Business

The alien colonies of Germans and others have intermarried to some extent. For the most part they are active in business on the upper economic levels, and do not change the national mass complexion.

The capital, Asunción, has some 300,000 people. The country has a small Jewish population, mostly in Asuncción. With anti-Semitism flaring in Argentina and Bolivia, and a fascist reaction under way in Paraguay, this appears to be another minority problem in the making.

The official newspaper El Paraguayo in one of a series of articles against "Jewish infiltration" declares that the Paraguayan Constitution in its guarantee of religious freedom does not apply to "races such as the Jewish, whose ideologies are openly opposed to our national feelings."

Political Instability

A measure of political instability in this country is given in the occurrence of 26 revolutions over the past 39 years. Few Presidents have finished their terms. Gen. Higinio Morinigo of late has sat on top of a volcano. He has had nearly five years of power.

Chief opposition comes from the Liberal Party which for many years dominated national affairs. Now its leaders are either in jail or in exile. Political persecution has descended on its members by the hundreds in wholesale arrests.

Lately labor made moves toward alignment with the Liberals, and took the consequences. Reprisals are reported by Allied Labor News to have gone as far as assassination and torture.

The economic groundwork for these political and social earthquakes is found in Paraguay's lack of outstanding resources. Nearly everything the country produces is also produced by larger neighbors at points closer to available markets.

There are no tin mines, or copper mines, or nitrate fields, or rare minerals to match those of Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

Coming down the Paraguay River you see lime kilns at intervals. The rock is being burned and the lime shoveled into battered iron barrels that roll down the banks into cargo holds of river steamers.

Lime forms one of the few non-agricultural industries. Even so there is no basis for a large-scale cement development. Such things as cement are imported from Argentina.

Paraguay accordingly is thrown back on its farm resources. Here again the land does not differ greatly from surrounding areas. The nearest export markets—Argentina, Brazil, and Bolivia—can grow the same kind of crops.

Peanuts a Specialty

Peanuts are a Paraguayan specialty. In Ascunsión warehouses you see mountains of them. But peanuts, too, can be grown elsewhere.

Hardwoods of excellent quality are cut. Some of them are so heavy they will not float. So a characteristic sight of the Paraguayan countryside are log-hauling carts with two huge wheels higher than a man's head. Yet this is an expensive method of transport—and Central America, far closer to world markets, turns out fint woods.

No wonder Paraguay has a hard time! The most extreme comment made to me about how this landlocked country gets along is that it "lives by blackmail."

A more moderate statement is that Paraguay is compelled by its geographical position and poor resources to use its reputation as a fighter for diplomatic and trade purposes.

Asunción's foreign policy accordingly tends to play off one large neighbor against the other in turn, and to exact trade benefits in the process.

New Treaty

During the latest swing toward Argentina a new Treaty of Commerce was decreed on Dec. 1, 1943. Concessions made to Paraguay help this dependent country to maintain itself.

Some progress is being made with Good Neighbor money from the United States toward helping Paraguay find a solid and wholesome path.

The key is to discover specialized products of small weight and high money value. There are several promising herbs. One is named, in Guarané, "caahee." It is a sweet that replaces sugar. Each vowel is pronounced separately: ca-a-he-e. (Don't ask me any more about the sounds. Guaraní remains as a future linguistic venture, if ever.)

Dyestuffs, perfumes, flavors, fibers, vegetable oils—these are possible solutions for Paraguay. At present $1,000,000 of Good Neighbor money is being devoted to developing such industries.

Some people wonder how these institutions will be staffed and maintained after Washington stops sending this kind of credits south.

A certainty is that whatever bounty has been extended to Paraguay has not resulted in a sustained political friendship with the United States. The more powerful tugging of Argentine fascism has already drawn Paraguay's military government back into its aggressive line of march.

Who knows what promises have been made, what concessions secretly bargained away by Argentina's fascist plotters to this nation of shrewd warriors?

Australia First Members Get Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, June 24—Attention turns again to the "Australia First Movement," 21 members of which were interned in March, 1942, as public inquiry of the organization and its members is begun.

The inquiry has been demanded by some of the internees, most of whom are now free, in order that their names may be cleared.

Included among those arrested were a journalist who is still interned, a real estate agent, a retired bank manager, a railway porter, and a wealthy accountant who was stated at the inquiry to be originator of the movement. It was said that at one time he had spent personally up to £4,000 yearly in furthering the cause.

In interning the Australia First members the Government used powers conferred by the National Security Act which provides that if the Minister is satisfied that the detention of any individual is necessary for the "safety of the Government," he may order such detention without the individual concerned having the right to demand a public trial.

Special Tribunal

The internee, however, may appeal to a special tribunal but the onus is placed on the objector to satisfy the tribunal that the Commonwealth's safety would not be imperiled by his release.

Four of the 21 were arrested in West Australia. Brought to trial in 1942 on charges of conspiracy to assist a public enemy, two were found not guilty, the third was sentenced to three years' hard labor, and the fourth to two years of hard labor.

Plea to Armed Forces

In their possesion was found a document containing plans for sabotage and for disposal of Army, business, church heads, and democratic politicians. Evidence was also given of a proclamation to be signed at the armistice, welcoming the Japanese as friends of liberation from Jewish domination and from Communist danger.

The proclamation also contained instructions to Australian military forces to lay down arms.

Sixteen arrests were made in Sydney following the West Australian affair, but these New South Wales members of the "Australia First" movement were not brought to public trial. They were held in internment camps.

Some who later exercised the right of appeal to a tribunal were granted conditional release.

Full Inquiry Ordered

There has been considerable public anxiety lest action taken in an emergency may have resulted in innocent citizens being rounded up with others not so innocent, and now two years after the arrests were made, the Government has agreed to a public inquiry.

The Justice has been instructed to find whether the detention of members of the movement was justified, whether those detained were given proper opportunity to appeal, whether those who did appeal had their cases justly considered, whether continuance of original detention was justified, whether any restrictions placed on them after release were reasonable, whether any further action should be taken, and whether any compensation should be given.

When the internments were made in March, 1942, Australia, with the Japanese within 30 miles of Port Moresby, was facing invasion danger.

With the war moving daily farther from Australian shores, interest is centering not so much on the extent to which active leaders of movement may have threatened Australia's safety, but how the authorities will justify the internment of those now admitted to have had no knowledge of inside workings of the movement and also if they can't justify internment, whether innocent victims will be compensated.

Food From Australia Reverses Lend-Lease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 24

The burden placed upon American food production by the demands of the United States armed forces, as well as those of its Allies, has been lightened by Australia's contribution to United Nations' fighting forces in the Southwest Pacific under the so-called reverse lend-lease program.

Under this program, fully 95 per cent of the food supply for Allied fighting men in the area will come from Australia, according to latest word through official channels.

Editorial Association Makes 14 Awards

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 24 (AP)—The National Editorial Association opened its fifty-ninth annual convention yesterday with the announcement of awards to daily and weekly newspapers entered in 14 regular classes and a special division.

Paul H. Caswell's Salinas (Calif.) Californian topped the list, winning the Editor & Publisher Scroll for first in general excellence. The Anderson (S. C.) Independent and Daily Mail, published by Wilton E. Hall, headed the community service list for dailies and the Archibold (Ohio) Buckeye of W. O. Taylor was N. E. A.'s choice for best editorial page.

This year $25 War Bonds were substituted for the traditional silver plaques in the regular division.

The John Nerrick award for the best editorial on free enterprise went to George W. Hopkins of the Lake Region, Eustis, Fla.

G. I. Joes and 'Brass' All Shine in Big Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—These are the guys!

They're the men who are giving orders and taking them over the Continent of Europe. They're not all G. I. Joes. They're sergeants, lieutenants, and captains, Americans, British, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Czechs, and Canadians.

They make up this remarkable United Nations invasion army engaged in one of the greatest military operations in history.

There's Capt. Tony Barrington—a typical English officer. His father is a solicitor in a small market town in the west country. Tony was sergeant major of the cadet corps at high school.

When war broke out, he was called up. He joined the Somersetshire light infantry. He is a veteran of campaigns in North Africa and Sicily.

He was at home on leave when it came—the telegram. He was quite certain it meant that they were "going places." His wife had said, "Well, Tony, go and get it over with, once and for all."

That was it—it meant the end was just that much nearer.

* * *

There's Polish Stanislaw Grabowski. Everyone called him "Grab" ever since he reached Britain after the fall of France. He fought the Germans in Warsaw, escaped to Romania and France where they fought the Germans a second time. He's ready to face them again on the mainland of Europe.

"I'm off to Warsaw," he said when the order came.

* * *

There's Czech Sergeant Vlada. He was a teacher at home. He wants to get back to his teaching. He's not a militarist, but he knows there's a job to be done, and he has been ready for it for months—months of training in Englond.

He and thousands of his countrymen are pouring onto the beaches of France today.

* * *

There were those three American bomber pilots on the train. They were typical of the United States pilots making up the air cover of the invasion.

They were coming back from town after a 48-hour pass. "He gave that train all he had, and still it didn't blow up. How do you account for that?" asked Johnny.

The long series of "train-busting" operations were so much a part of their lives now they could scarcely talk of anything else, even "on pass."

"Guess the Germans have dummy trains," Bob replied, and in the same breath, "Did you get a room reservation last night?"

"Yes," replied Johnny, "after going around town to five different hotels."

They kept up their banter for the rest of the journey. Humorous accounts of their stay in town, interspersed with descriptions of their adventures in the air over the Continent.

Today they have seen the results of their many missions—successful invasion of the Continent.

Canadians were among the first to land on the soil of Normandy. Perhaps Jock MacLaren was among them.

He lived the open-air life of a farmer when he was at home. This, combined with his rigorous military training, had toughened him to peak form.

He was eager for the second front to open. Now that it has, he'll play his part bravely and well. "We want to finish it this time so that it won't have to be done again," he said.

* * *

Since Pearl Harbor, Australians have been rarely seen in London. Their bronzed faces and slouch hats used to be familiar on London streets. Now they are fighting principally in the Far East.

But there are still a few left. One of them is Charlie Fairbairn who is finishing his training as a flier, after completing a preliminary course in Canada. He wears a uniform of deep blue, a color quite distinct from the RAF.

His whole outlook centers on victory. He wants to go home eventually, but not before that victory has been secured beyond all question.

War Reporters Really 'Take It'

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Reporters are in it, too.

Armed only with their typewriters, war correspondents stormed ashore with the invasion forces on D-Day, and came through it red-eyed for want of sleep, aching in all their muscles and wondering what the next move would be. And now they're advancing step by step with the men who are liberating Europe.

Ernie Pyle, in a dispatch to the Scripps-Howard newspapers from Normandy, recently described some of the hardships encountered by his fellow correspondents in the invasion.

After the landings, he said, they checked among themselves for news of how they had fared. One was killed, some had not been heard from, and one or two were reported wounded. Writers who had gone two days without sleep dropped exhausted on the ground and slept in wet clothes without blankets.

Associated Press correspondent Don Whitehead hit the Normandy beaches with one regiment just an hour after H-Hour. Jack Thompson of the Chicago Tribune landed at the same time with another regiment. Both spent more than four hours on the beaches under a cloudburst of shells and bullets.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 1,279,150
1944 volume to date 121,499,340
1943 volume to date 166,276,278

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

	55.3	Prev day 55.2
Month ago	52.8	Year ago 51.5
1944 high	55.6	1944 low 49.5

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15e	2	13	13	13	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Alleghany Corp	121	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/8
Alleghany pf	15	31¾	31¼	31½	
Alleg LudSt! .70e	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 1a g	4	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	148	148	148	—1½
Allied Strs 1	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Allied Strs pf 5	2	100	100	100	+ ¾
Allis Ch Mfg ⅛e	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	4	112	112	112	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem ⅛e	5	23	22¾	23	+ ¾
Amal Lea	6	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet 1⅓e	5	99	98	99	+1
Am AgChDel 1.20	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .60e	17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	65	65	65	
Am Bosch ⅛e	34	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	130	130	130	+1½
Am Cable & Rad	27	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Am Can&Fdy 4q	21	37⅛	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Can&F pf3½e	×2	78	78	78	— ½
Am Chain & C 2	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Am Chicle 4a †	10	119	119	119	
Am Crystal Sugar	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Am Distil	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Am European ½g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	1	86½	86½	86½	
Am&FPS7pf3½k	1	96	96	96	
Am Export L 2	3	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1⅛e	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	+1
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
Am Ice	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Locomotive ⅛e	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
Am Metal ⅛e	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Am M&Met ⅛e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	3	47¾	47⅝	47¾	
Am P&L $5 pf	3	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	27	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am RefIMpf4½ †130		72¾	72¼	72¾	
Am Seating ⅛g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Am Sh Bldg 2e †160		28	28	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	6	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	1	25	25	25	
Am Stores ⅞e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	6	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	
Am Tob B 3a	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†140	151½	151	151½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Am Vitrose 1e	6	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	16	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	91½	91½	91½	
Am Woolen	84	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	10	84½	81½	84½	+2⅛
A Zinc L & S	10	5⅛	5	5	
Anaconda Cop 1e	7	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C ⅛e	†180	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
APW Paper	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	109	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Arm&Co pref 4½k	1	91	91	91	+ ¾
Armour & Co pf	† 50	104¾	103½	103½	—1¼
Armstrong Cork 1e	6	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
Arnicom Corp .20e	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds 1⅛e	3	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Atch T & S F 3e	2	69	68¼	68¼	
Atch T & S pf 5	2	96	96	96	
Atl Coast L 1⅓e	7	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Atl Refining ½e	5	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†100	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp ⅛e	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Atlas Powd1⅛e	†100	60	59½	60	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Aust N prA3½k †	10	80	80	80	— ½
Aviation Corp. 10e	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	18	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Balt & Ohio	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	13	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Barber Asph	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	* 5	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	3	33¼	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Creek 2	† 20	24	24	24	
Beat Cr pf 4¼k	†110	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft	3	12	12	12	
Bendix Aviat 1¼e	11	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	4	61¾	61¼	61¼	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
Black&Decker 1.60	4	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	4	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1a	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Br 1⅓e	5	52	52	52	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	70	95	95	95	
Bond Strs 2	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Borden Co .80e	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	10	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	3	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	
Brklyn Un Gas ⅛e	3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
Brunswick-Bal ⅓e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 30	117½	117½	117½	
Budd Mfg	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 10	174	174	174	—4
Budd Wheel ⅛e	26	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅛e	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Addlach .40e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Bush Term ⅛e	11	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Bush TB pf2¼k †	20	49	49	49	
Butler Bros .30e	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Byron Jackson ⅛e	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Canad Pacific ⅝e	33	11¼	11	11¼	
Can Dry GAle ⅛e	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cap Adm pf 3	† 20	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1
Car C & O 5	† 10	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	149	149	149	+ ½
Case JI Co ⅛e	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	52¼	52	52	
Celanese Cp 1.35f	4	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¼	2	98½	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅛	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	90	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Century Rib M	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Cerro de Pas 1⅓e	16	35½	34¾	35½	+ ¾
Certain-teed Prod	87	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†2690	76¼	74½	76⅛	+3
Chain Belt 1½e	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Champ Pap&F ⅛e	1	26½	26½	26½	
Checker Cab	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	3	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill ½pg	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Chi Grt West	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi Grt W pf 1¾k	6	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	8	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	9	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	8	16⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	4	95¼	94⅞	95¼	+ ⅜
City Stores	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	50	113½	113	113	—1
ClimaxMolyb1.20e	.8	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab 1e	3	38	38	38	
Colgate-Pim ⅓e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ⅓e	3	32½	32½	32½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 40	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 3	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	85	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	15	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓g	1	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	3	91½	91½	91½	— ½
Comi Credit 2	10	43	42⅝	42⅞	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	5	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Comi with&South	41	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2¼k	3	83¾	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	6	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Conde Nast ⅛e	4	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	17	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	21	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cons Film pf ½k	8	25	25	25	+ ¼
ConsLaundries .35e	17	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	31	30⅞	31	
Cons RR Cuba pf	9	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	8	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	— ⅛
Container Corp ⅓e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Cont Can ⅓e	7	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30e	28	7½	7¼	7½	
Cont Oil Del .60e	5	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
CopperweldSt! .80	14	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	183	183	183	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Coty Internat †	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Crane Co 1	10	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	108	108	108	
Crown Cork 1⅓e	1	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	48	48	48	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	60	100	100	100	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†530	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	16⅛	16	16	
Cudahy Packing	6	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	75	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ⅓g	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	22	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	14	33¾	33	33¾	
Del Lack & West	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	5	20½	20½	20½	
Diam Match 2½g	2	33¾	33½	33½	
Diam Match pf1½	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅞
Diam T Motor 1⅛e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sn h2.22	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¾
Doehler Di Cas⅛e	3	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	7	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	2	111	111	111	
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
du Pont de N 2½e	3	157¼	157	157	
Eagle PichLd .30e	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	9	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 2	3	47	47	47	
Ed&Mus Ind .08e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Electric Boat ⅓e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	93½	93½	93½	—1
El Storage Bat 2	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	3	32	32	32	
Emerson Radio 1	1	6	6	6	
Emp Dist El 1.40	19	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Emp G & E A	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Emp Pwr A 1⅛e	22	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Emp PS $5 pf5	†100	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
EPSS5½pf51¼ †	50	101⅛	99¾	100¾	— ⅛
Emp PS $6 pf6 †	40	102	102	102	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Erie R R 1⅛e	18	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R 1st 1⅛e	18	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	4	27¾	27½	27¾	
CurtisVCleeneq⅛e	32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
Evans Prod 1⅛e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	26	26	26	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mng & Smelt	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Federal D Strs1⅛	5	27½	27½	27½	
Ferro Enam 1⅛e	24	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Firestone 1⅓e	1	50½	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Flintkote .30e	3	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler⅛e	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Frank Simon pf †	10	105	105	105	
Freeport Sulph 2	4	32	32	32	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	5	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Fruehf4½pf41½	†120	112	111½	112	— ¼
Gabriel Co	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Gaylord Cont 1⅛g	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	3	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	7	65⅛	64½	65⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Elec 1.40	19	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	6	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
Gen G & E A	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen Motors 1⅓e	22	64⅛	63¾	64⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad 1⅛e	48	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	51¾	50	51¾	+2
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20e	7	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 1⅛e	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen Refract .60e	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Stl C pf 3½ †	20	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst 1⅛e	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1⅛e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	95	95	95	—1
Glidden Co .60e	6	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Goebel Brew .20	1	4	4	4	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	†130	103½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—1⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	7	49	48	49	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111	111	111	+ ½
Goth Hosiery ⅛g	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	114	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M 1.5e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GraniteCStl 1.75e	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	5	25⅜	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	1	49½	49¼	49½	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	11	21¼	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Grum Aire En 1e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	2	58¼	58¼	58¾	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 2a	2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
Hack Water 1⅓	1	30	30	30	+ ½
Hat Corp Am ⅓g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Hack W pf4¼k †	30	29	29	29	
HatCpAm pf5½ †	20	109½	109½	109½	+2
Hayes Mfg	10	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	13	24½	22¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½g	1	44	44	44	— ¼
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	8	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Houston Oil	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	63½	62½	63½	
Howe Sound 1¼e	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
HudsonMotor .20e	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	106	3½	3½	3½	
Illinois Central	†87	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	11	42½	41	42⅝	+1
Indust Rayon 2	2	41½	41	41½	— ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	3	104	104	104	— ⅛
InspirationCop⅛e	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	5	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	5	77½	77¼	77¼	
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	174	174	174	
Int Minerals&Ch⅛e	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
Int Mining	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	9	31¼	31	31¼	
Int Nick Can pf7 †	150	133	132½	133	+ ½
Int Paper	17	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Int RyCApf1¼k †	10	91	91	91	
Int Shoe 1.80	1	39½	39½	39½	
Int Tel & Tel	142	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	16	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S ⅓e	2	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Jarvis W B .60e	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Jones&LSt 1⅓e	7	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	2	13	13	13	
Kan City South	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	5	7⅝	7	7	
Kalam Str&F .60e	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Kelsey-H Whl1½	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1⅓e	7	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	6	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Kinney G R Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	4	35¾	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
Lacled Gas pf †	10	88½	88½	88½	
Lambert Co 1⅓g	1	.9	.9	.9	
Lehigh C&N ⅓e	8	6½	6½	9½	
Lehigh Port C ⅝e	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	12	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	1	6	6	6	
LehmanCorp1.20a	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½g	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ⅓e	5	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
LibbyMcN&L ⅓e	29	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Life Savers 1e	1	47	47	47	—1
LinggttAMy pf7 †	10	180⅛	180⅛	180⅛	+ ⅛
LimaLocomotive	2	39½	39½	39½	
Link Belt 2	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Lockheed Airc 1e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Long-B Lumb .10e	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P)⅓e	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Lowtx G&E A1½g	3

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stabilization Fund Opposed By Gen. Ayres

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Opposition to the proposed International Monetary Stabilization Fund on the grounds it would result in a scarcity of dollars for this nation's international trade has been expressed by Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres.

In an address before the Graduate School of Banking of the American Bankers Association at Rutgers University, Gen. Ayres, who is vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., said that "the first requisite for any genuine progress toward stabilization of exchanges is a stable dollar free from all exchange restrictions, a dollar in which the world has full confidence. There must be some strong currency to serve as the steadying influence for the stabilization of exchanges, and so far as can now be foreseen that foundation currency must be the dollar."

The proposed stabilization fund will be the basis for discussions at the International Monetary Conference opening at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1. Under its provisions, nations needing foreign exchange could borrow within certain quotas, previously established.

"It appears to me inevitable," General Ayres said, "that if the plan with its provisions for borrowing should be put into effect the supply of dollars in the fund would promptly become scarce. Then we should be faced with one of two alternatives. We could either agree that other nations should restrict the freedom of exchange operations in dollars, or we could lend more dollars to the fund. . . .

"Unless we deliberately plan now to put supplementary appropriations into the fund the proposed plan would give us a dollar chronically afflicted with exchange restrictions. . . .

"I am convinced that if put into operation, it would shortly result in a scarcity of dollars available for our international transactions."

G. E. Comptroller

John S. Farrar

Of Schenectady, N. Y., elected comptroller of the General Electric Company to succeed the late Ira D. Le Fevre. Mr. Farrar has been assistant comptroller since 1936.

Oil Development Seen Best Under Private Enterprise

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—The vast petroleum resources of the Western Hemisphere could better be developed if private oil concerns had the freedom from government restriction that has been evident in the United States and enezuela, Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, declared.

Mr. Pogue, who also is assistant to the chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, said in an address prepared for the Inter-American Institute of the University of North Carolina that in Mexico, "political risks held back the search for new oil fields."

Contrasting Mexicon Government policy, including expropriation of foreign-owned properties, with the "generally satisfactory" government-business relationships in Venezuela, Mr. Pogue said.

"In the array of oil-producing countries of the world, in consequence, Mexico has sunk from second to six place, and Venezuela has risen from thirteenth to third place."

He divided other Latin-American countries with potential oil acreage into two groups, those in which foreign companies operate, and those which "have pursued a policy of economic nationalism."

In the first group he listed Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Argentina, he said, had a government monopoly and "is the only important oil-producing state in Latin America that fails to produce its internal requirements, despite its great area favorable for oil developments. Brazilian laws, too," he said "have not been favorable to oil developments by outside private capital."

Summing up experience, Mr. Pogue asserted:

"The record leaves no doubt that oil is found and developed more abundantly and efficiently by private enterprise than by mixed (private and government) enterprise or state monopoly."

Cotton Spinning Rate Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during May at 119.0 per cent of capacity, on an 80-hour week basis, compared with 124.9 per cent during April this year and 134.1 per cent during May last year.

Senate Group Asks REA Be Free Agency

WASHINGTON (AP)—Declaring that there has been "disintegration and demoralization" of Rural Electrification Administration personnel under the Department of Agriculture, a Senate investigating committee has recommended that the REA be returned to its former status as an independent agency.

Chairman Smith (D) of South Carolina of an Agriculture subcommittee which conducted weeks of inquiry into the Federal rural power agency, introduced the report in the Senate along with a bill to give REA independent status.

"There is evidence," said the report, "that subordinates in the Department of Agriculture cooperated with subordinates in the REA and persons not employed by the Agricultural Department or the REA, to undermine the authority placed by the Congress in the office and person of the administrator."

The committee said "There can be no doubt" that Harry Slattery "is no longer the administrator of the REA in fact," that there "is dissension among those in highest authority" in its administration, "and therefore credence can be given to the reports which came to the committee of growing discord and distrust and disorganization within the REA."

The committee said dissension was heightened by the formation of certain private corporations by officials of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association designed to sell supplies and insurance to REA co-operatives.

It added that the N. R. E. C. A. and various REA employees undertook to induce more than 800 local co-operatives to join this organization.

"In fact," the report continued, "the testimony indicates that before these corporations were formed, this scheme was originated by the (former) deputy administrator, Robert B. Craig, who under oath, testified he was willing to accept the responsibility of parentage of this scheme."

While asserting there was some evidence to indicate that the importance of such an organization for political purposes was "estimated and appraised," there is "no testimony that the REA organization itself ever engaged in political activities"

"This N. R. E. C. A. organization at first seemed to have the approval of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the administrator," the report went on. "However, after some time the true purpose of this organization became apparent."

Mr. Slattery was represented in the report as having written a letter of protest to co-operatives and to Agriculture Secretary Wickard when he learned co-operative funds were to be used to start the insurance business.

This action, the committee said, "seems to have precipitated an attack" upon Mr. Slattery by officials of the N. R. E. C. A. "as well as by officials of the Department of Agriculture."

Emissaries, it added, "brought pressure to bear upon the White House to get rid of the administrator" and "there is direct evidence" he was offered another position in Europe for a study of rural electrification.

"We have a right to assume that the rumors and charges of incompetency and mismanagement on the part of Mr. Slattery as administrator that were suddenly discovered, after he opposed the insurance activities of the N. R. E. C. A. . . . "were carried to the President and made the basis for the request for his discharge or removal," the report continued. "Such action has our unqualified disapproval."

Paper Shortage Cuts Some Mill Operations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some paper mills are being forced to operate at a reduced rate or at times close down completely, because of inadequate supplies of waste paper, the Department of Commerce said.

Its June industry report on pulp and paper said the general waste paper collection campaign and the efforts of the industry have resulted in slight gains in receipts but that there is imperative need that more waste paper be gathered.

The Army even has promised, the department said, the return to this country of paper from at least two combat areas.

House Group to Study U. S. Farm Credit Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House, by voice vote, has ordered an investigation of government farm credit agencies, with the view to co-ordinating their activities.

The work will be done by a House subcommittee on agriculture headed by Representative Cooley (D) of North Carolina.

Bank Writes Down Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The board of directors of the Philadelphia National Bank, oldest and largest bank in Pennsylvania, have voted to write down the value of bank buildings from $2,200,000 to $1, according to Evan Randolph, president. Directors of the bank also authorized an increase of $7,000,000 in the surplus of the bank, raising this account 33 per cent from $21,000,000 to $28,000,000.

What Should Be U. S. Attitude Toward British Trade Plans?

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

While Americans are preoccupied with the thousand and one exciting events of World War II and of their own political and economic happenings, there are certain developments taking place abroad to which their attention from now on will increasingly be drawn. One of these is the post-war program by which Great Britain plans to embark on an expansionist policy at home and abroad, one that aims at full employment and an increase in foreign trade of about 60 per cent beyond pre-war volume.

This vital decision, imminent and as good as taken, looks to the Britisher as a natural one, but its implementation breaks drastically with the past. The bringing of it to pass will require more than British resolution. It will require an understanding policy by the United States, one that recognizes that after a holocaust, unusual means have to be taken to recoup.

America will come out of this struggle probably the strongest nation in the world—its cities unbombed, its manpower relatively intact, its industries more productive than ever. Better than any other country it can set out to lead the world toward the goals envisioned in the Atlantic Charter. This may mean a lowering of tariffs, a reduction of excess productive capacity, and an abandonment of unrestricted competition. Will it mean also more state direction, a division of markets, the temporary establishment of quotas? Such things are restrictions, of course. But restrictions and compulsions are the rule beyond the 12-mile limit.

A Move to the Left

Last fall Prime Minister Churchill gave a formula for security, "Food, work and homes for all," since outlined in detail by various White Papers. The import of these is that Britain has made up its mind that mass unemployment can and will be banished from the national scene, that foreign trade must be expanded sharply if the nation is to achieve or maintain an adequate standard of living, and that these two main objectives can best be attained under state-directed economic planning, by the fostering of a sterling bloc.

It is easy to read in such a program a policy that is leaning definitely to the Left. And the question arises: Will the United States, where the trend now appears to be toward the Right, be able to reconcile its international trade policy with the British blueprint? It cannot be gainsaid that there are sharp differences of opinion in the two countries on foreign trade and that a proposal for a sterling trading bloc will meet with strong opposition by both American and Canadian interests.

However, the British put forward the proposal as a temporary plan and one whose main outlines they would discuss with the United States in seeking its approval. They recognize, as indicated by the influential London Economist, the desirability of the restoration of universal reciprocal trade, but feel that the United Kingdom today is at a tremendous disadvantage, having liquidated most of its foreign investments and being in no situation to compete on even terms with the tremendously augmented shipping of America.

Competition to Remain

Their scheme, therefore, is one in which Britain seeks a benovolent attitude on the part of America toward a trade policy calculated to bring the former country more quickly on its economic feet. In a sense, America would stay in a neutral trade corner, or hold up on the rigors of full postwar competition until the terms of trade battle were more than even.

That there will be competition as well as co-operation after the war goes without saying. America has had keen competition from British firms in the past and both nations have thrived. The point is what sort of competition will it be. In prewar years, it has been, by-and-large, clean, honest competition and not the sort that in South America left hundreds of exporters with drawers full of worthless marks.

United States, while avid for world trade and aware that many of its industries are to depend heavily upon exports, must realize that it can only acquire its fair share of the world market. Any other course would injure the world comity and prosperity which the United Nations now hope to bring to pass after the war.

The individual members of the United Nations will need all their tolerance, goodwill and the understanding brought about by their common fight for decency and liberty, to maintain a judicial and common-sense view of trade relations after the war. There are those who apparently have little faith that "let live" policies will prevail among nations, but that "dog-eat-dog" rules will apply. Hear what Prof. Robert S. Lynd of Columbia University said in an address in New York in March under the auspices of the Research Bureau of Postwar Economics:

"As I look ahead to the postwar world, I expect a raw, naked battle-royal among four or five national economic empires, slugging it out with bare fists for trade, security and survival. . . . We shall be forced to get in there and fight for export markets in the effort to prevent that sort of reckless upping of capacity in industry after industry from meaning disaster again, after, say, 1948."

Competition or Co-operation?

The foregoing is not the sort of realism to which the Christian world cares to subscribe. It is not the sort of world which the "blood, sweat and tears" of a stricken humanity is paying its heavy price for. When brought face to face around a table, men can be made to see that while a nation must have the wherewithal to live, its well-being should not be at the price of another's misery. The nations surely have learned something from the two World Wars, one so close upon the heels of the other. The "battle-royal" mentioned in the preceding paragraph is the epitome of savagery. Friendly competition inside of an all-embracing co-operative framework is a truer picture of man's future. Technology will see to it that the world needs no longer to maim and slay for its bread.

The American people, then, can afford to look sympathetically upon the British experiment to banish unemployment and improve its trade position. Of course, the Keynes pump-priming technique which Britain appears ready to adopt may affect the stability of its currency. This can well be a question for the Bretton Woods, N. H., conference which is to look into an $8,000,000,000 international stabilization fund to which United States will be the largest contributor.

It would be a tragedy if the United States and Great Britain, with a common political heritage, partners on the battlefield, and drawn more closely together in a tremendous Lend-Lease experiment, cannot manage to see eye-to-eye in the matter of how each is to comport itself in international trade. It is not a matter of closed or open world commerce, of adopting policies which are exclusive or inclusive, but rather of moving to friendly agreement to achieve the long-term good of each.

Morgenthau Favors Tax Adjustments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau declared himself in favor of postwar adjustment of taxes in order to encourage business investment.

He said Treasury tax experts were at work on the problem and hoped to have proposals on hand when Congress is ready to discuss the matter.

He said he felt that both corporate and individual taxes ought to be kept high "so that we can as rapidly as possible pay off the public debt."

Takes New WPB Post

© Harris & Ewing

Philip D. Wilson

Appointed vice-chairman for metals and minerals of the War Production Board, succeeding Arthur H. Bunker, who has been appointed deputy executive vice-chairman of WPB. Mr. Wilson has been director of the aluminum and magnesium division.

Wholesale Price Index Declines In June 17 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended June 17 as a result of substantial decreases in prices for such agricultural commodities as grain, livestock and poultry, and fruits and vegetables.

The index stood at 103.7 per cent of the 1926 average, slightly lower than a month ago, 0.2 per cent above the level of a year ago, 19.9 per cent above the corresponding week of 1937, and 8.9 per cent above the average for June, 1929.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) June 17 1944	June 10 1944	P.C. Changes to June 17, 1944, from June 10 1944	June 19 1943
All com'dities	*103.7	*104.0	—0.3	+ 0.2
Farm prod'ts	*122.9	*125.0	—1.7	— 3.2
Foods	104.9	105.4	—0.5	— 3.8
Hides, leather	117.7	117.7	·····	— 0.6
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	·····	+ 0.4
Fuel, lt mtls	83.7	83.7	·····	+ 2.8
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	·····	— 0.1
Build'g mtls	115.8	115.8	·····	+ 4.9
Chem & allied	105.3	105.3	·····	+ 5.1
Housefurn'gs	106.0	106.0	·····	+ 1.6
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	·····	+ 1.6
Raw materials	*113.1	*114.4	—1.1	— 1.2
Semi-mfd gds	93.7	93.7	·····	+ 0.9
Manuf'd prods	*101.0	*101.0	·····	+ 1.0
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.5	*99.5	·····	+ 1.1
Com other than farm. foods	*98.7	*98.7	·····	+ 1.9

*Preliminary.

Nu-Enamel Sales Up 105 P. C.

CHICAGO—Paint sales of Nu-Enamel Corporation, for first five months of 1944 show a 105 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1943.

Clothing Is Now Seen OPA's Number One Price Problem

CHICAGO (AP)—James S. Earley, head economist in the office of economic advisor, Office of Price Administration, said the price control of clothing "is now OPA's number one problem."

He told the American Home Economics Association, "clothing prices continue to creep upward and quality deterioration, only partially reflected in price statistics, is very serious."

Mr. Earley said since February, 1943, the clothing index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has jumped 8 per cent, making a total rise of 37 per cent above pre-war levels.

Mr. Earley laid the difficulties to "ineffective control" over wholesale textile prices during the latter part of 1941, and to the decrease in the production of cotton textiles which made obstacles "that can be removed, if at all, only through stronger controls over manpower, or gradually as reduction in the amounts required for military and other governmental programs takes place."

He said the OPA has "admittedly not succeeded in preventing 'upgrading' the adding of fancy trim and finish and quality deterioration in the production and distribution of colthing itself."

He said the OPA is about to issue an "amended regulation" which would "substantially curb" the upgrading tendency.

Earley told the home economists the "solution of higher prices" now depends on combining "production control, allocation of materials, minimum specifications and dollars-and-cents pricing."

Mrs. Dora Lewis of New York City, the organization's new president, took office, succeeding Miss Jessie W. Harris, Knoxville, Tenn. Other new officers are Lucy Rathbone, Austin, Texas., vice-president, and Elizabeth Guilford of New York, treasurer.

Betty Lou Henshaw of Charlestown, W. Va., was elected national president of the High School Home Economic Clubs affiliated with the A. H. E. A. Betty Freeman, Alamosa, Colo., is the new secretary.

Jean Oviatt of Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., was elected chairman of the College Home Economics Clubs; Betty McCarty, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., vice-chairman; Mary Ruthaker, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, secretary, and Mavily Bowman, Christian College, Columbia, Mo., second vice-chairman.

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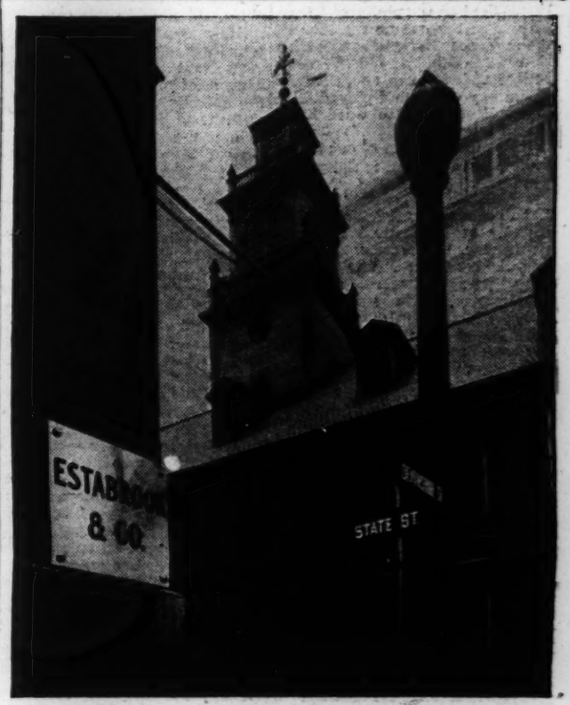

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June 21, 1944

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Stadium Season Opened

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The quest for new personalities to enliven the summer concerts that are given annually at the Lewisohn Stadium has led this year to two of the most familiar and distinctive artists of the musical profession, both of whom have been before the public many years. But neither had ever appeared at the Stadium and one of the pair had never before taken part in an open-air program. These two Stadium first-timers are Sir Thomas Beecham and Fritz Kreisler.

Sir Thomas conducted the opening concert of the Stadium season on Tuesday night, 24 hours late because of Monday's rains. The other programs of the week were also under his invigorating direction. Mr. Kreisler was soloist at the Tuesday night opening and played for the first time anywhere his own edition of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto. This, it was stated, was his al fresco debut. Nearly every other violinist of note of the last quarter century has played at the Stadium, which is now in its twenty-seventh year as a place for summer symphonic program. Some of them have played there many times.

Jaunty and benign, Sir Thomas appeared in white coat and dark trousers, like the members of the Philharmonic-Symphony under his baton. Mr. Kreisler came forth in the full evening dress of winter concert appearances, something of an innovation at the Stadum. His hair gleamed snow-white in the bright light on the platform. There may have been some member of the audience who remembered his New York debut at old Steinway Hally nearly 56 years ago, when he was a boy of 13, and played with Moriz Rosenthal. He wore Hungarian knee boots then. Today, he is the grand old man of our active violinists, though he is not yet 70 years old.

Mr. Kreisler's editing of the Tchaikovsky Concerto leaves it, in sound, what it already was, though presumably it is more comfortable now for his fingers. Technical display passages were achieved handsomely, with some minor points of surety in question, possibly because of the effect of open air and amplification. Melodies were spun with the "speaking" affection that so often is characteristic of the Kreisler style. The refinement and the personality of that style gave a Kreisler touch to the concerto much more than did the editing, which may have smoothed out for the performer some of the tricky passages that once caused the work to be considered a very hard nut to crack.

Sir Thomas is a showman in open air as he is within the walls of a concert hall and—for those who can see him—in the pit of an opera house. Sometimes he just dances a bit; occasionally, after the most deliberate and obvious preparation, he goes through the motions of hurling a hand grenade at a far corner of the ensemble. He is one of the "singing" conductors. But he is also one of the most musical. The lyric phrase never seems to escape him. He tracks the lifeline of a symphonic work with a zeal that is contagious. Orchestras under his leadership, whether first class like the Philharmonic Symphony, or of very secondary quality, like the City Symphony of a few seasons back, invariably have dash.

There was some lack of unanimity in the ensemble at the opening Stadium concert. But there was no go-easy playing Everything had spirit. Bizet's relatively unfamiliar "La Patrie" Overture may exhibit rather commonplace melodic material—material that fails to justify its very considerable length—but with Sir Thomas conducting it the ear welcomes it as a pleasant departure from the routine of summer programs. Liszt's "Les Préludes" is by no means the freshest of symphonic poems, but Sir Thomas gives it his own smack of vitality. Haydn's "London" Symphony (No. 104, in D) is a masterpiece. Sir Thomas leaves you quite sure of that. And so, with all this noted, he can be said to have begun the Stadium season very successfully.

Eighteenth-Century French Arts

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has installed for the summer a large special display of French Arts of the Eighteenth Century. While most of the exhibits come from the permanent collection, they appear in a different aspect in this changed context. These superb specimens of that epoch which preceded the French Revolution are attractive and engrossing. They compel us to reconsider an era which in recent years has been regarded with a degree of reserve.

Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of Decorative Arts, has arranged the display. It was Mr. Hipkiss who fostered and documented the Karolik Collection of Eighteenth-Century American Arts. Enthusiasm for one does not preclude the other. He finds in the contemporaries a mastery of means and a suitability of design to temperament and environment. There were craftsmen on both shores of the Atlantic who had the peculiar skill, taste and inventiveness to imbue the useful object with beauty, thus elevating articles of utility to the rank of fine art.

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Some New Englanders have had a feeling of antipathy for the richness that betokens the extravagance of French life of the eighteenth century. But when these luxuriant furnishings are approached with an unbiased eye, they are enchanting for grace, audacity and sumptuousness. The artisans had their handiwork under control even at moments of excess. The daring involved a discipline all its own, and an exacting one for its subtle control. In less competent hands such cabinetwork and metal ornament, such rich stuffs and elegant garnitures would run to garishness. The indefinable attribute of taste is a requisite and a safeguard.

It is the era of Louis XV and Louis XVI that is exemplified in this choice collection. The pomposity of Louis XIV has given way to the sinuous and rhythmical motifs of the rococo. The designers despise the straight line; they curve, swing and break it with as eventful a treatment as has ever been known. The handling is light and effortless, and the configuration graceful, free and frolicsome. The studied classical themes are replaced by an artificial rusticity. The earthiness of the farmyard is remote indeed from the gleaming gold, sparkling gems, luminous enamels, lustrous silks and studied mannerisms.

What exquisite and varied materials; what bold combinations of wood, metal, marble! What elegance, what opulence in the charming tables and commodes beautifully carved, elegantly inlaid with marquetry and mounted with ormolu. Experts handled each process, and the most competent expert was honored by serving the king. "More cupids and cherubim should be placed here," admonished Louis XV, who took great interest in the fitting out of an apartment at Versailles.

The Louis XVI pieces show a chastened fashion. Wayward lines, restless curves straighten out summarily, and a classical calm settles upon the contours. Scroll, flourish and arabesque are replaced by rectangle, perpendicular and parallel. Here the styles of both Louis appear side by side, without neutralizing influence. Time has eradicated the impassioned forces of taste and feeling that engendered the differences.

Pictures and sculptures merge in the ensemble. They do not provide the focus nor do they express the authority of pictorial and graven imagery of earlier generations. Two great canvases painted by Boucher bear out the pastoral affectations; they show the feminine tendencies of rococo in pallid colorings, graceful mannerisms and fluttering effects. Smaller canvases by Watteau, Fragonard, Lancret, Greuze illustrate the period and show characteristic dress, coiffure, posture, pastimes, facial expressions. Painters and sculptors respond to environmental influences; they adjust themselves to the native climate, to contemporary aspirations.

But while picture and image makers seem to have been limited by the qualifications of the epoch, designers and craftsmen flourished. They achieved stature, succeeded in giving utmost expression to their dreams. The Beauvais tapestry, "Le Déjeuner," woven after a design from Boucher, is stronger and more striking than a painted picture. The decorative medium seems to have been more applicable.

Sculptures include personal portraits executed by Houdon, and decorative pieces frivolously turned out in the insouciant spirit of the day. Engravings and drawings shed further light on fashion and pastimes.

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Carving and woodwork show up handsomely. There are carved and gilded architectural panels adorned with a profusion of figures, flowers and symbolical objects. One of the most important pieces of furniture is a pier table made of rosewood and satinwood with ormolu mounts and a marble top. It is attributed to Jean-Henri Riesener, cabinet maker to the King.

A partial list of the exhibits includes ornate pedestals by Thomière; exquisite candelabras of flowing rococo pattern; a jardinière of "bleu de roi" porcelain, a watch and chatelaine in gold enameled and encrusted with diamonds, Sèvres vases, andirons elaborately decorated in ormolu, fabrics, prints, drawings, and decorative figurines by Clodion.

The exhibition may be seen throughout the summer.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Le Déjeuner'

One of a series of Beauvais tapestries ("Les Beaux Pastorales") woven after designs by François Boucher; an item in the exhibition of French Arts of the Eighteenth Century, on view during the summer at the Boston Museum.

Operetta of Venetian Charm

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"A Night in Venice!" To a wartime, travel - starved English civilian the title alone of Strauss's operetta was an incantation. The orchestra were just filing in from under the stage of the Cambridge Theater, but before the house lights went down for the overture, memory, like summer lightning, flashed over actual visits to the Queen of the Adriatic, "throned on her hundred isles," and the rich, crowding associations of art and literature.

If a purely personal recollection or two may be obtruded, there was the happy first visit in the company of the Kreislers to play at a recital in the famous old Teatro Fenice—the scene of so many Rossini first nights—and the novel experience, after a long, hot and dusty train journey, of gliding in a gondola through mysterious moonlit streets of water-lapped marble.

Some years later at an I. S. C. M. Festival one had seen Diaghilev come into the Fenice with Serge Lifar and Boris Kochno. Clasping his hands ecstatically, the monarch of impresarios gazed round the lovely old building, exclaiming repeatedly under his breath, "Ravissant, mais ravissant."

Then, incongruously, another picture presented itself: the Piazza di San Marco filled with a rabble of yelling young Fascisti armed with knives and guns—a prologue to the descent of barbarian hordes from the north.

Just as inconsequently, one thought of Wagner in 1859 writing to his sister: "Venice suits me very well for the present. I live here remote from the world, between sky and sea, in great seclusion." He was then finishing "Tristan" in "a great echoing hall which serves me for a study." The echoes of "Tristan," as we all know, were by no means confined to the hall; the emptier the flock of admiring composers, the louder and more hollow were the echoes.

But every stone of Venice is ingrained by history; and does she not herself illustrate the aphorism of Leonardo da Vinci which d'Annunzio placed on the title page of "La Gioconda," the play he wrote for Duse: "Cosa bella mortal passa, e non d'arte" ("Mortal beauty passes, but not that of art")?

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"A Night in Venice" is not the same thing as "A Venetian Night," an old essay in which the writer starts off with: "The buzzing began at once. Anticipating the worst, I was not disappointed. . . . Until the dawn I marveled that anyone lives in Italy, still more that anyone should be such a fool as to enter it for pleasure." But a dislike of Mosquitoes is not confined to Germans.

One also gathered that in this writer's opinion the perfumes of Venice were richer and far more varied than those of the old Rue de la Paix. Here, however, the Cambridge theater suddenly and discreetly darkened; and before one could say "Johann Strauss," one was transferred to Vienna. There one's ears spent the rest of the evening, mostly in waltz time, while one's eyes never left eighteenth - century Venice in Carnival time.

"A Night in Venice" is, under present rigors, a surprisingly lavish production. But, alas, the décor studiously ignores every art manifestation of the last half century. The unreality of its "realism" and triumphant obviousness recall the conventional solidities of the bad old opera stage.

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The lighting — that magic medium which in the hands of Diaghliev transformed even the commonplace into beauty—was equally un-enterprising. The light-hearted lilt of Johann Strauss' music constantly placed the ear in opposition to the eye. Their aesthetic relation was lost and the entente between Vienna and Venice broken.

The lack of ensemble between décor and score is stressed because an operetta is itself a pattern, a decorative design in which, to use the old formula, the treatment is far more important than the subject matter. How far more important may be guessed from the "book," here reduced to current "advertisement" English—young, handsome bachelor duke; elderly, jealous husband, young wife; impersonation by maid, fiancée of duke's servant; end same as beginning. What matters is not the stereotyped pattern of the actions of these wooden "Fantoccini," or the words they utter, but the pictures and the music they make; in short, their appeal to eye and ear.

"A Night in Venice" was composed in 1883. The present version is "orchestrated by Erich Korngold," the prodigy who when 11 years old had a work given at the Hofoper in Vienna.

What was wrong with the original? Strauss, like his father, was a violinist and a very successful conductor and certainly knew both the inside and the outside of an orchestra. He conducted at the first masked ball at the newly decorated Paris Opéra in 1875 and it is said that Parisians judged the success of balls at which he played by the number of violin bows he broke during an evening.

Ties, hats and socks were named after him in the shop windows of the boulevards. Why, by the way, has this pleasing custom been dropped? We have no Britten ties, Walton woolies, Bliss socks—nor even Edwin Evans hats. But Strauss' waltz melodies will probably last as long as the Blue Danube itself. They explain and illustrate the words, "Old Vienna," by the method which Monsieur Le Grand used in explaining the word "l'Allemagne" to the youthful Heine—"drumming the all too simple primeval melody. . . . dum-dum-dum."

"I was vexed," said Heine, "but I understood him." (Dumm is the German for stupid.)

"Dum-dum-dum" is perhaps the fittest description of the lines provided for the low comedy part of Pappacoda, a character which seems inexplicably to have escaped to Vienna from an English provincial pantomime of yesteryear.

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Apart from Strauss, the three happiest memories of "A Night in Venice" are Pauline Grant's "Commedia Dell' Arte" Ballet, Henry Wendon's romantic Duke of Urbino, and the witty scene of the gorgeously gowned dowagers in the Duke's Palace. Daria Bayan as Annina, the maid who impersonates her mistress, was not altogether suited to the part, and the same must be said of Dennis Noble as a very English Caramello.

But in spite of certain shortcomings, a wide public will no doubt enjoy "A Night in Venice." It was good to be reminded of the Queen of the Sea, the home of Brighella, Harlequin, Pulcinella, and Il Dottore, where Goethe saw the "old Doge, adorned with his golden Phrygian cap, in his long golden 'talar' and his ermine cloak," step out of the State barge "in a little square before the portal of a church," as if, he added, "one were looking at an old worked tapestry, exceedingly well designed and colored."

A parting glimpse of the city of Casanova, Goldoni, and Carlo Gozzi is supplied by an Englishman. Searching through old family papers he found a faded note in his grandmother's handwriting—"Do not tell my husband that I danced upon the tight-rope in the Carnival at Venice."

Irish Poetic Drama Revived

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

That Yeats, when he first proposed to found a theater for native Irish drama, thought in terms of poetic plays, and of ancient Irish legends and folklore tales as lending themselves to such treatment, is recalled by the presentation, early in June, at the Abbey, of "The Countess Kathleen" by the newly formed Lyric Theater Society under the direction of Austin Clarke.

With the coming into being of the Abbey, the Irish Literary Theater Society, founded by Yeats and Lady Gregory, became the owners of a playhouse presented by Miss Horniman, an English woman, who had seen the Irish Players in London and, learning that they had no home of their own, decided to build what she described as "only a little theater." This casual description has since become internationally famous as the badge of a movement to which the world theater owes a heavy debt. The size of the Abbey fitted in with Yeats' idea of an intimate theater in which verse drama could be given at small cost before discriminating audiences.

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As time went on, new Irish authors appeared and, as their works were entirely of the prose kind, it was inevitable that poetic drama should yield place and eventually fall into the background. The training which Yeats had personally directed for verse-speaking stood by the actors in the new form and it is still the standard maintained at the Abbey School of Acting as well as the test insisted upon before any graduate of that school joins the Abbey group. The result is that every performance by the Abbey Players is outstanding for its clarity of diction.

Although he went with the times, Yeats never lost faith in the poetic drama and his plays were occasionally revived at the Abbey. Nevertheless, the verse play had ceased to be associated with the Irish Theater.

Some 20 years ago, a young poet, Austin Clarke, who had attracted considerable attention, set out to restore this style of play and to give it its proper place in Irish drama. His first effort was a full-length work "The Hunger Demon," which was staged by Hilton Edwards at the Gate Theater. An artistic success, the production failed financially.

Clarke, however, refused to be discouraged, and he resolved to give his personal attention to achieving the restoration at which he aimed. With wisdom, he decided to proceed slowly. He realized that poetic drama, if it was to be successful, had to be not only acted well but spoken well. He therefore founded the Dublin Verse Speaking Society and, when he was ready, he sought and obtained for his group radiocasting engagements. These radiocasts constituted a test, in more ways than one, of the practical nature of Clarke's scheme. They caught attention and the society's appearances became more frequent.

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Encouraged by his success over the air, Clarke announced stage performances at the tiny Peacock Theater. Meanwhile, Lord Longford staged his second verse-play, "Sister Eucharia," which proved successful. At the Peacock, the program included one of Clarke's own plays as well as works by foreign authors and also verse-speaking by individual members of the company. The production ran a week and was well attended. The society gained a permanent footing and during the past two years it has made several appearances at the Peacock.

Recently, Clarke decided that the time had come for making use of a larger theater. The Lyric Theater Society was founded and the Abbey Theater was engaged for two nights for the initial effort. The plays chosen were Yeats' "The Countess Kathleen" and "The Kiss," which the author, Austin Clarke, modestly describes as "a free adaptation from the French of Theodore de Banville." The production was entirely on professional lines and the producer was Ria Mooney, until recently director of the Abbey School of Acting and now with the Gaiety Theater in a similar capacity. Miss Mooney was for a time assistant producer to Eva La Gallienne at the Civic Theater, New York, following several years at the Abbey here.

Artistically and financially the experiment was a definite success and it was unfortunate that the production could not be retained for a week to accommodate the large number who were disappointed. The new society has definitely arrived and poetic drama has come back to stay. Credit belongs to Austin Clarke not only for his faith but for his persistency.

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Loveliest of Yeats' plays, "The Countess Kathleen" was superbly played by a cast which included Eithne Dunne, Robert Mooney, Harry Webster, Peggy Hayes, and George Green, who all showed a fine sense of poetry as well as of drama, so that every syllable came over clear and distinct. It was a performance that one wants to see again.

Cyril Cusack as Pierrot in "The Kiss" once more gave evidence of his appreciation of and ability to lose himself in a poetic part. Sharing the honors with him was Maureen Kiely as Uirgeal in this little play, for two, which is, under Clarke's raiment, effectively simple and shot through with colorful lines that are heightened by the delicately inserted satirical shafts aimed at politics and the monopoly system. The play ends on a situation that promises to be tragic but, with the last line, is charmingly turned into excellent comedy.

Chavez Offers Shostakovitch

By Charles Poore

Mexico City

Carlos Chavez's seventeenth season of symphony concerts in Bellas Artes introduced to Mexico the Shostakovitch Eighth Symphony, which the audience received casually. It seems as if Mr. Chavez had put in time and effort with little gratification for himself except that of making known the music of a friend.

Anyone who frequents the Bellas Artes concerts becomes aware of the Mexican predilection for the classics, especially the works of Mozart, and lack of curiosity about present-day trends. This was exemplified at a recent Chavez concert in the slight applause for sixteenth-century Gabrieli, ascending enthusiasm for eighteenth-century Christian Bach, and from that point a progressive diminuendo, through Beethoven, Elgar, and Bartók.

It would seem that a work of the magnitude of the Shostakovitch Eighth deserved more than passing consideration, but even the musicians refused to get excited about it. Elgar was represented on the program by the Cello Concerto, with Imre Hartman of the Lener String Quartet as soloist. The slow movement gave Mr. Hartman opportunity to display a beautiful cantilena, and a warm tone.

With the opening of his seventeenth season, as organizer and director of the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico, Mr. Chavez can look back over the years with satisfaction. From the beginning he has carried out a three-point program; first, classics, then modern (mostly French), and finally native Mexican works. Under this plan he has produced Mexican compositions by Manuel M. Ponce, José Rolón, Silvestre Revueltas, Eduardo Moncada, Blas Galindo, and himself.

The first season of concerts sponsored by the Chamber Music Association, Aurelio Fuentes, artistic director, closed successfully with performance of a Bruhns Cantata for chorus, soloists, orchestra, and organ; and also of a Bach Concerto for violin and oboe with orchestra. The dictionaries say that Nikolaus Bruhns was the most famous pupil of Buxtehude. Mr. Fuentes notes that the works of Bruhns first came to his notice at a festival in Germany in 1937.

The piece, presented by the ensemble under Mr. Fuentes' direction, seemed more ingratiating than some of Bach's cantatas, and less formal. Its effect, indeed, was altogether charming. The soloists were Ernestina Perea, soprano; Julia Araya, mezzo; Carlos Puig, tenor; and Pedro Arnica, basso.

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Sports News

Miss Germain In Final With Mrs. Zaharias

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP) — Well on the road to stardom, Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia met up today with an old-time traveler on the same road, Babe Didriksen Zaharias. They started out together in a scheduled 36-hole match for the women's western open golf championship.

When the nation's top war-time golf tournament for women opened five days ago, these two appeared destined to hook up for the title and nothing deterred them along the way, although yesterday's matches required some superb pressure golf before they battled into the final.

A Long-Hitter

Dorothy, young Beaver College junior who won the 1943 western amateur crown, has acquired enough tournament temperament not to be dismayed by the Babe's 250-yard drives. She also is a long-hitter, but will depend chiefly on her accurate short game and bullseye putting to offset the 1932 Olympic champion's power.

The match seems about even and that's more than can be said for any other match involving the Babe. Her ability to wallop the hide off the ball has been a great advantage so far, but the intense Miss Germain isn't the type to get the qualms when she's out-driven and the play-off was expected to be close.

Babe had trouble with torrid-putting Betty Jane Haemerle, St. Louis youngster, before winning 2 and 1 yesterday—climaxing the victory by taking three holes in succession, the last with a 40-foot putt for a deuce.

Rallied on Back Nine

After shooting a miserable six-over-par 44, on the front nine, Miss Germain rallied to win four of the next six holes to beat Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill., blonde, 4 and 3. Dorothy, going four strokes over par while losing the first two holes—ultimately squaring the match at the turn—dropped three putts from eight to 15 feet long in her back nine surge. She played out the bye holes after clinching her victory on the 15th to post a 34, three-under-par and one of the lowest scores ever shot by a woman on the Park Ridge course.

Veteran Manager Will Be Honored

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP) —A city-wide move to commemorate Connie Mack's 50th anniversary as a big league manager is shaping up with appointment of a large committee headed by John C. Bell, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Bert Bell, the chairman's brother and owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers in the National Football League, said at a preliminary meeting yesterday "the biggest crowd that has ever seen a baseball game in Philadelphia" would turn out for the event, scheduled to coincide with the Athletics-New York Yankees game Aug. 4.

Women's Singles Getting Tough At Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, June 24 (AP)—Semifinals of the Tri-State tennis tournament moved into their toughest competition today in the women's singles as Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., national clay courts champion, faced fourth-seeded Shirley Fry, Akron, Ohio, youngster, and Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, national champion, played Mary Arnold, Philadelphia.

In the men's singles, there were no indications that the Sunday final would see any other than Francisco (Pancho) Segura, colorful Ecuadoran who now lives in Coral Gables, Fla., and Billy Talbert, Indianapolis, face each other across the center court.

Segura, who last Saturday added the national clay court crown to his list of titles, met Roland Mord of Cincinnati today while Talbert went against Jack McManis, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Results of yesterday's play:

Men's singles—Talbert defeated Leonard Schiff, Columbus, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's singles—Pauline Betz defeated Gloria Thompson, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—1.

Shirley Fry defeated Joanne Dunn, Des Moines, Iowa, 6—2, 6—1; Mary Arnold defeated Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., 6—1, 6—0; Dorothy May Bundy defeated Elaine Passow, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Women's doubles — Arnold Bundy defeated Wolf-Mary Donally, Forest Hills, N. Y., 7—5, 6—2; Betz-Thompson defeated Nancy Corbett, Chicago, and Fry, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's doubles—Segura-Talbert defeated Gordon Naugle-William Anderson, both of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2.

The chances of Gilberto Torres making the Washington team this season were about three times better than those of any of the other Cuban rookies on Manager Ossie Bluege's squad for the simple reason that Torres can play three positions. The Cuban ace plays the infield or outfield and can pitch.

Torres must have something on the ball if his record of 19 mound triumphs for Chattanooga means anything. When he wasn't toiling on the mound for Chattanooga, Gilberto was covering second base or prowling around the outfield. Bluege has an abundance of hurling talent this season so he gave Torres a whirl at second base. When third base loomed up as a weak spot, Bluege shifted Torres to that point and stopped worrying about it.

About the time Bluege was breaking in with Washington in 1922, Gilberto's father was trying to win a place with the Nats as a catcher. Young Torres has been playing ball in the United States for nine years and speaks English fluently. In Cuba he plays ball during the winter and the past season the fans voted him the most valuable player and presented him with a house.

Girls From Rollins Are Monopolizing Eastern Tourney

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24 (AP) —Finals of the men's eastern intercollegiate tennis tournament today at the Elizabeth Town and Country Club were an all-Princeton affair, and the semifinals of the women's tournament are almost entirely a Rollins College affair—but Doris Hart of Barry College, Miami, Fla., may break up the Rollins monopoly.

Miss Hart, ranked fourth nationally and seeded No. 1 in the tournament, was due to face Lillian Lopaus, of Rollins, seeded No. 3, in one semifinal, while two other Rollins players, Betty Rosenquest of South Orange, seeded No. 2, and Constance Clifton, were scheduled to meet in the other semifinal match.

Frederick C. Prior, seeded No. 1 and No. 1 man on the Princeton net team this year, was named to play his teammate, Chad Johnson, Princeton No, 2, in the finals of the men's tournament today. Johnson, who also starred on the Tiger basketball team, upset second-seeded Lieut. David P. Wood, Jr., of West Point, yesterday in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1.

Finals in the women's doubles, also on today's schedule, were entirely monopolized by Rollins, with the Misses Lopaus and Rosenquest opposing Miss Clifton and Peggy Welsh.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .380.
Runs—Bordagaray, Brooklyn, 51.
Runs Batted In—Weintraub, New York, 48.
Hits—Walker, Brooklyn, 92.
Doubles—Walker, Brooklyn, 21.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, and Barrett, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases — Ryan, Boston, and Lupien, Philadelphia, 8.
Pitching—Munger, St. Louis, 9-1, .900.

American League

Batting—Tucker, Chicago, .354.
Runs—Johnson, Boston, 45.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 76.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 19.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Gutteridge, St. Louis, 6.
Home Runs—Hayes, Philadelphia, and Cullenbine, Cleveland, 8.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Ryba, Boston, and Maltzberger, Chicago, 7-1, .875.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 23

International League

Montreal 4, Newark 3.
Jersey City at Toronto, postponed.
Rochester at Syracuse, postponed.
Baltimore at Buffalo, postponed.

Eastern League

Binghamton 3, Hartford 2. (2nd game postponed.)
Utica 11, Albany 10 (1st game postponed).
Scranton 10, Elmira 2 (called end 7th).
Wilkes-Barre 2, Williamsport 0.

Southern Association

Memphis 7, Nashville 6.
Chattanooga 6, Birmingham 5.
Little Rock 5-5, Knoxville 4-9.
Atlanta 9-1, New Orleans 4-8.

American Association

Milwaukee 4-4, Indianapolis 2-2.
Toledo 7, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 2, Columbus 1.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 2, Hollywood 1.
Portland 15, Los Angeles 6.
Sacramento 2, San Francisco 1.
Only games scheduled.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6331

Finney's Return Boost To Red Sox Flag Stock

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was more evident than ever today that the Red Sox need added assistance in their battle to win recognition in this American League pennant scramble. That 7-1 loss to Washington yesterday in the series opener at Fenway Park was Joe Cronin's fourth in the most recent five starts and left him perilously close to yielding the runner-up spot in the standing.

Therefore, it is encouraging to learn that Lou Finney, who knows his way around the American League, is about ready to appear in a Red Sox ball game. Out of baseball all last season and until the present time in this one, the Alabaman says that he is ready.

Played at Home

"You don't get far out of shape when you get up at five o'clock in the morning and work until sundown on a farm," the veteran outfielder-first baseman said in the clubhouse early yesterday. "Too, I've already played three games this year down around the home town. I'm in pretty good shape right now and will play whenever Joe (Cronin) wants me."

Finney, who joined the team in Washington a few days ago, works out at first base in pre-game drill, thereby leading the boys to believe that Cronin is planning to bench himself when Lou is ready.

As a matter of fact, if Cronin were hitting the ball as he did a year ago, the arrival of Finney would present a problem of major proportions. Joe likes the way George Metkovich has come back after a bad early spring and Pete Foxx is currently leading the team at bat. Bob Johnson cannot be benched, of course, leaving no room in the outfield for Finney. But first base probably is the answer.

Yankees Winning

Meanwhile, elsewhere in the American League we find several interesting developments looking back on the past week. In this mediocre scramble for a pennant which almost seems unwanted, the Browns are still No. 1. The Red Sox made their challenge, but were beaten off when they could do no better than win one out of five from Monday through Friday. The Athletics, in the cellar at the time, made a feeble bid by winning six straight from the Yankees and Red Sox, but got no higher than sixth.

Much to the surprise of no one, the Yankees are once again being heard from. They have won four out of five for the week and this morning were within a game of the second-place Red Sox. However, this Yankee drive will under no circumstances bring back memories of past Yankee drives. Joe McCarthy simply does not have that strong a team.

Easy For Cards

In the National League, we find the Pirates holding determinedly to the tail of the flying Cardinals, but nevertheless too far away to give any series between the two a crucial tinge. Seven and a half games separated the leaders from the Buccaneers this morning. The Cardinals won three, lost none and tied one for the week, while Frankie Frisch had three wins, one loss and one tie.

The Reds, despite the great pitching of Bucky Walters, have faded and been replaced in the No. 3 spot by the Giants. The Reds have won only once in the most recent five starts, that game being Walters' 11th mound victory, a two-hitter over the Pirates. The Dodgers have come back and joined the mix-up in the heart of the National League. In fact, that mix-up is about all that remains in the way of suspense. The Cards who, by the way, have won 11 straight from the Cubs, will slowly but steadily pull away from the pack in the weeks ahead.

* * *

Briefs . . . Individual star of the week was Jim Tobin of the Braves, whose five-inning no-hitter over the Phillies represented his second masterpiece of the season . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox take on the Senators in a double-header . . . Monday and Tuesday of next week are open dates here . . . The series with the West begins at Fenway on Wednesday.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 24, 1944

Problem No. 2683

By M. M. Barulin

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 12 Pieces
BB3r2/kt1Kt1r3/K4p2/R3PppQ/RKt2Pk2/-8/3P1P/1b5kt

White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, II Problema, 1933. Adjudged worthy of a place in "A Century of Two-Movers.")

Problem No. 2684

By V. Rosado

Black — 2 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces
5k1K/7R/8/8/B1P3P1/3P1P2/4r3/B5R1

White to play and mate in four

(Chess Review, August-September, 1941. The last of the series of problems by the California musician-problem composer.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2681. R-Kt5
No. 2682. 1. R-KKt4 R-KKt6
2. R-QB4 followed by
3. R-B8ch, etc.
1. . . . R-QKt6
2. R-QB4 K-Kt
3. R-B4 K-R
4. R-B8 mate

End-Game No. 704. Black wins: 1 . . . R-Kt7ch; 2 R-Q2, Q-Q8!

End-Game No. 705

Black — 3 Pieces

White — 3 Pieces
Black to play, what result?

(Alekhine-Bogoljubow match, 1929. Black played K-Kt5 and lost, but he had better.)

Federation Yearbook

The yearbook given to all members of the United States Chess Federation contains results of all federation tournaments since 1941: the 1941 St. Louis Congress, the 1942 National Championship, the 1942 National Speed Championship, the 1942 Dallas Congress, 1943 Amateur Championship, the 1943 National Speed Championship, the 1943 Syracuse Congress, the 1943 Amateur Championship, together with a selection of games from each.

It is hoped that the 1944 yearbook will be more comprehensive, with a complete directory of state and club members, as well as results of 1944 activities.

Championship Brilliancies

The donation of $100 for two brilliancy prizes, given by Maurice Wertheim, president of the Manhattan Chess Club, has been divided $60 to Reuben Fine for his win from Fine, and $40 to Reuben Fine for his win from Shainswit. The first game will be published shortly, the second has already appeared in this column.

In addition to these awards, the Judge, Leonard Meyer, gave Honorable Mention to Weaver Adams for his win from Gladstone and to George Shainswit and Irving Cherney for their draw.

Speed Championship

The 1944 Speed Championship, to take place June 28 at the Hotel Astor, New York, is expected to attract most of our leading experts, including Fine, Denker, Adams, Horowitz, Steiner, Reshevsky, Kashdan, and Helms, to mention a few.

This event is played with only 10 seconds allowed for each move. Preliminary sections will determine the three finalists for the championship event. Those who do not qualify will take part in consolation events.

Correspondence Games

Last week, two of the four games as a result of which John W. Collins of Brooklyn won the correspondence championship of the country, were published.

Below are the other games.

Game III

Sicilian Defense

Marchand White	Collins Black	Marchand White	Collins Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 P-QB3	Q-Kt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	20 BxKt	QxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	21 QxQ	PxQ
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	22 KR-Q	KR-Q
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	23 P-B3	P-B5
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	24 B-Q4	R-Kt6
7 Castles	Castles	25 K-K2	BxB
8 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	26 RxB	K-B2
9 B-K3	P-QR4	27 K-Q2	K-Kt3
10 P-QR4	B-Kt3	28 K-B2	R(Q)-QKt
11 Kt-Q4	P-Q4	29 P-QB4	PxP
12 PxP	BxP	30 RxBP	K-Q4
13 KtxB	KKtxKt	31 R-B7	R(Kt6)-Kt5
14 KtxKt	PxKt	32 P-QKt3	R(Kt5)-Kt2
15 B-Q4	P-K4	33 R-Qch	K-K3
16 B B5	P-K	34 R-B6ch	Drawn
17 B-B4	R-Kt		
18 R-Kt	P-Kt5		

Game IV

French Defense

Collins White	Marchand Black	Collins White	Marchand Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 R-Kt	P-QKt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Kt-Q2	R-QB
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 KtxKt	PxKt
4 P-K5	P-QB4	19 B-Kt4	B-Kt
5 B-Q2	Kt-K2	20 P-KB3	Kt-Q4
6 P-QR3	BxKt	21 B-Q2	Castles
7 PxB	Q-B2	22 K-B2	P-KR3
8 Kt-B3	B-Q2	23 P-R5	KR-Q
9 P-KR4	QKt-B3	24 P-B3	Kt-K2
10 B-Q3	Kt-R4	25 B-B2	B-Q4
11 Castles	Kt-B5	26 P-Kt4	Kt-B3
12 B-B	Q-R4	27 P-Kt5	PxP
13 Q-K	PxP	28 BxP	R-Q3
14 PxP	QxQ	29 P-R6	Resigns(a)
15 RxQ	B-R5		

(a) This is a little premature, perhaps, but Black felt that, having lost the first game, he could hardly help his score materially in the second and third games, so that the match was lost anyhow. Black's K side is so vulnerable that if he escapes a mating net, it will be at the cost of a pawn or two.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	35	27	.565
3	Boston	32	30	.516
4	Chicago	27	27	.500
4	New York	29	29	.500
4½	Detroit	30	31	.492
5½	Philadelphia	29	32	.475
5½	Cleveland	29	32	.475
6½	Washington	29	33	.468

Results June 23

Washington 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 0.
New York 5, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 1.

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	39	16	.709
7½	Pittsburgh	31	23	.574
8½	New York	31	27	.534
11½	Cincinnati	29	29	.500
11½	Brooklyn	30	30	.500
14½	Boston	25	35	.417
16½	Philadelphia	33	32	.497
19	Chicago	18	33	.353

Results June 23

St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 5 (tie, called at end of 14 inns., 1 a. m. curfew law).
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

Harry Grabiner, vice-president of the White Sox, rates Gordon Maltzberger of that club as the best relief pitcher in the American League.

Aid Rushed To Southern Tornado Area

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (AP)—Relief crews of the American Red Cross today helped assuage the effects of a tornado which overnight had amassed a total of 130 fatalities and hundreds of injured in Southwestern Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia.

Civilian Defense organizations and Military Police and Army units from Pittsburgh and other cities worked side by side with local police, fire and relief agencies.

Striking at nightfall, the storm trapped many families in their homes.

Maryland and Ohio also felt the lash of the storm.

The storm was described by A. D. Johnson of McKeesport as a "white, whirlwind shape" that came roaring across the city, then leaped the Youghiogheny River and traveled south.

West Virginians described the funnel-shaped cloud as a "regular Kansas twister." Don Potter, Monongahela, W. Va., power company manager, said:

"It was a regular Kansas twister, funnel-shaped with limbs and sticks floating around in its middle. It was a greasy green color and lazy looking."

Hardest hit Pennsylvania communities outside of the Pittsburgh area were the mining towns of Clarksville and Chartiers in Greene County, approximately 40 miles south of here.

Upon orders of Gov. Matthew M. Neely, four companies of West Virginia State Guardsmen went into the devastated area.

Power was supplied to the stricken area by emergency service from Parkersburg, but near-by Clarksburg, West Virginia's fourth largest city, had no power until well into the morning.

Pittsburg itself was not hit.

Hundreds were made homeless as whole blocks in some communities were leveled.

Worst hit apparently was the little town of Shinnston, a coal town of 2,800, a dozen miles from Clarksburg, W. Va.

Hitler Reported At Berchtesgaden; Rommel Off Duty?

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Reports from the Underground in Germany said June 22 that Hitler established headquarters at or near Le Mans the day after the Allies landed in Normandy 100 miles to the north, but soon withdrew to Troyes beyond Paris and finally returned to Berchtesgaden.

The argument used by the German Generals to get the Führer to return to his mountain retreat, it was said, was that he could not afford to have his name associated closely with another German defeat.

It was reported from the same quarter that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had suffered a recurrence of his Africa-contracted fever and was in such poor health that his colleagues were trying to prevail on him to give up his operational duties.

Parts for B-29's Delayed by Strike

ORANGE, N. J., June 24 (AP)—The production of precision parts for the Army's B-29 Superfortress at the Monroe Calculating Machine Company's plant has been seriously curtailed, a Company spokesman said June 21, by a series of work stoppages begun June 20 by a majority of the Company's 1,500 employees.

The Company spokesman said the stoppages, which took the form of continuous questioning of supervisors by the workers on contract proceedings, spread from department to department and culminated June 21 in an actual walkout by 100 employees.

Officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union, Local 431, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the work stoppages were in protest against the delay of the Regional War Labor Board in making a decision on a wage dispute which has been under consideration since last September.

The Company and Union also disagree on the interpretation of an interim directive recently handed down by the RWLB covering other working conditions set forth in the proposed contract, the Company spokesman said.

Church Unit Picks Youngest Moderator

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 24 (AP)—The General Council of Congregational Christian Churches elected its youngest Moderator in the opening session of its eight-day biennial meeting June 22.

He is Ronald Bridges, 39, Associate Professor of English at Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe, Ariz. Professor Bridges succeeds Dr. Ferdinand Blanchard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland. The term of the Moderator is two years.

Mr. Bridges was born in West Pembroke, Maine, and attended Bates and Bowdoin Colleges and Harvard University. He is a brother of United States Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire.

Establishment of a radio committee, with a budget of $25,000 and a director, to provide "better religious broadcasting for both the congregational christian church and other protestant groups," was approved by the congregational board of home missions.

Phil Lansing, West Point's pole vaulter, is from Greg Rice's home town, Missoula, Mont.

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BACK BAY
Attractive modern 8 apartment house. Commonwealth Ave., Boston, between Gloucester and Hereford Sts., in Back Bay. Four apartments under lease, one apartment at $85 (ceiling) available to purchaser.
RENTAL INCOME $4400 Gross
BANK MORTGAGE $15,500 at 4%
Price $23,500, no brokers
Apply
L. S. K. REALTY CORP.
20 Pemberton Square Boston
Tel. Laf. 3665

RHODE ISLAND FRUIT and DAIRY FARM FOR SALE
Main house has 15 rooms, 2 baths, furnace heat; 3 farmers' cottages; main barn 186 feet long with stalls for 60 cows, electric milking machine, complete cultivating and harvesting equipment, spraying machines, tractor, truck, all in excellent condition; ¾ of a mile to village center and schools; over 725 acres made up of 150 acres pasture land, 150 acres of tillage, 25 acres of orchard, 350 acres woodland, balance lawns and garden.
Write for Illustrated folder
P. O. Box 88, Harrisville, R. I.

$110,000 FOR immediate sale, about 2 acre estate, terraced landscaping, live oak, redwood, cypress trees, waterfalls, fish pond, 36ft. swim. pool; 8 decorated dress. rms.; barbecue pit; house termite-proof, firewalls, terraces, extra large din. rm., solarium, living rm., library, study with built-in safe, 2 powder rms., ballroom with picturesque, hand-painted walls, billiard rm., soda fountain; 4 complete bedroom suites, servant quarters for 7. BR. 23671. Owner, 414 St. Pierre Rd., Bel-Air, Los Angeles.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA
Property at 38 Sea St.; 13,000 sq. ft. of land; a bargain at $8,500; excellent location, 5-min. walk to railroad station or to Singing Beach; 4 baths, air-conditioned heat; 2-car garage. For further information write J. E. BLAMEY, 99 Winchester St., Brookline 46, Mass. Tel. Bea. 1058.

SMALL FARM
Insulated 6-room house with bath, sun porch, steam heat, oil burner, electricity, running water; barn, garage, brooder house, 5 acres land; price $7000.00. JENSEN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, Tel. 1236 Concord, Mass.

FOR SALE, SHORT HILLS, NEW JERSEY, small English house, attractively priced for quick disposal, $12,000; family leaving for California. Tel. S. H. 7-2992, Box 273.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.
214 Stratford St.: open for inspection Sun., 2 to 6; bungalow de luxe, ready for occupancy.

SAFFORD, ARIZ.—By owner, 6-rm. home, attractive, well built, comfortable; furn. or unfurn. Priv., pleasant yard. Kelly, 1037 Central Ave.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILFOY & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALISTS—REALTORS
839 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge Tel. KIR. 2348

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

4 ROOM modern bung low in excellent condition; desire to rent elderly couple wanting a quiet home; nice garden spot; $45 a month. Call Hyde Park 0343-M.

WANTED UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Couple, Christian Scientists, desire 3-room apt. vicinity church and subway; alt. or private house starting Oct. or Nov. 1st. Write Box 23, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

6 OR 7-ROOM single or duplex wanted for occupancy about Sept. 1st by business executive, within 12-mile radius Boston; year lease; not over $75 monthly. Box Z-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON — Charming 1-room alcove garden apartment to let to 1 or couple wishing to buy entire furnishings. Call Ken. 6835.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. — Practitioner's office for rent, morning hours only; centrally located, well equipped. Telephone PL 3-1854.

ROOMS TO LET

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., on the North Shore—2 double rooms, large and sunny, next to bath; 10-min. walk from beach, 1 block from beach bus. train, station; on bus line. Phone 8 to 9 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Ly 3-8721.

FOR RENT, in quiet home, single and double rooms; ice box, electric plate for cooking; 1 block from Mass. Station; $3.50, $6.00 and $8.00 per week. Com. 8488.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 6 South St., corner Chestnut Hill Ave.—Double room, twin beds, kitchen privileges, piazza. Call mornings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Room-kitchenette; convenient transportation; July-August. Write Box W-24, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HINGHAM, MASS. — Attractive furnished rooms in private home; excellent location in seashore town. 6 Clark Road, Hin. 1832.

TO LET—Very desirable sunny front room, furnished or unfurnished, to business person. Call ASP. 4218 (Mass.).

BOSTON, 73 Mt. Vernon Street—Attractive single room, semi-private bath, suitable for business man or officer.

DOUBLE ROOM; beautiful private home; kitchen privileges optional; 4920 39th Ave., (50th St.), Woodside, L. I., N. Y., NE 9-4435.

N. Y. C., 225 WEST 80th ST. (Apt. 7-W)—Sublet comfortable single room; river view; 2 months. Tel. EN. 2-4442.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms on The Fenway; comfortable beds; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Com 8410.

SUMMER RENTALS WANTED

WANTED—Cottage for two, desirable location, July and August; not too near other cottages; garage; comfortable twin beds, fireplace, modern conveniences, fully and nicely furnished; must be near Christian Science church. Box G-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INFORMATION
About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

SUMMER PROPERTY

FURNISHED shore-front cottage, modern conveniences and appliances, 9-foot pinnace, 2 riders, situated small colony Contoocook Lake, Rindge, New Hampshire; garage; view Monadnock; consider season rent to apply purchase. Box Z-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE or rent, Cape Cod, Mass., 4-room bungalow, screen porch 2 sides; bathing; garage. B. D. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Trd. 9037, Kir 6902.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, South Wellfleet, Mass.—Cottage 6 rooms, all improvements; $125.00 month; available for rent July and August. C. B. FARNHAM, P. O. Box 99, South Wellfleet, Mass.

EIGHT rooms, furnished, large porch, 2 baths, fireplace; on Maine's beautiful coast line. Call Hyde Park 0850-R, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

HOOPER GOLF CLUB
Walpole, New Hampshire—Ideal location, overlooking Connecticut River Valley. A limited number of choice rooms, with private baths, are available for discriminating guests and golfers. Open July 3rd through Labor Day. Cosmopolitan clientele. Nine-hole golf course. Excellent cuisine. For rates and further information communicate with MRS. EDWARD WENDELL MORSE JR., Hooper Golf Club, Walpole, N. H.

THE TAVERN, Grafton, Vermont—Quiet living in an old-time New England inn in one of Vermont's loveliest villages; no sports or activities other than those offered by village life; food and bed guaranteed excellent; rates from $27.00 per week, American plan. KINGSLEY A. PERRY, proprietor.

The Lakes Region House
WOLFEBORO, N. H.
In center of town, near attractions; pleasant rooms double, twin beds; hot, cold water; excellent home-cooked food; special week-end rates; congenial clientele.
Route 28 Tel. Wolfeboro 3277

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE
TUMBLE BROOK — An ideal place to rest. By the lake, with boating, fishing and bathing. Golf, Tennis Courts near by. Rates reasonable. Write Mrs. Muriel L. Olney, South Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

REEN'S FOREST HOUSE, ENFIELD, N. H.—MASOMA LAKE—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming; excellent meals; rooms, private baths, $30.00 weekly; Sept. 35; booklets.

CAPE COD, East Brewster, Mass.—Ver Byl Guest House; rooms and meals; near beach and Christian Science Church. Mrs. T. Higgins.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardening; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY
HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
36-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
Lower Rates in June—Descriptive Booklet
THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE—a quaint vacation place in beautiful Camden Hills, on secluded, spring-fed lake; abundant fresh vegetables; tally-ho trips, sea cruises; weekly $22-$32 Mrs. G. G. Cease, Lincolnville, Me.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Rest in pleasant surroundings; near shore, warm-water bathing; distinctive clientele; reservations advised. Route 28. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

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FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 34 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 3065.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. JAI. 2000.

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving—Service With Safety
Ft 2111
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Ave. 0081, Brookline, Mass.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED
For Christian Science church, Philadelphia suburbs. P-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Lansford Building

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CREDIT CLERK
Essential Industry
Permanent Position
44-Hour Week
Apply to
BOX Z-29
The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON

CASHIER
General Office Clerk
Summerfield Co.
727 Washington Street

WANTED
2 COUNSELORS
for girls' camp in New Hampshire, 7 to teach swimming to small girls, ages from 6-10; 1 to teach tennis and other sports.
Write CAMP OPECHEE, 37 Temple Place, Boston, or call Han. 0432.

WOMAN to keep house for farmer; take full charge; opportunity to make good home; references required. BRANDT, Elm Grove Farm, Sharon, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER
Good permanent position; some experience preferred; 5½-day week. MACK MOTOR TRUCK, 75 North

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

EARN
WHILE YOU LEARN
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
FULL PAY WHILE LEARNING

It's as easy as threading a needle or running a sewing machine—and just as light work. Surrounded by pleasant companions, who are doing their bit at interesting jobs in clean, pleasant areas, you learn quickly and add to your income. Buy those extra War Bonds! Help our boys "over there" by turning out the stuff they need—at Raytheon.

Any U. S. citizen, 16 years of age or older, can qualify for some job. Special provisions are made so that physically handicapped persons will find suitable work.

First aid rooms, staffed by registered nurses, open 24 hours a day. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans available to employees. An elaborate share-the-ride plan is in effect to all of our plants. Free parking.

Full time shifts. Part time shifts.

Jobs with a future or just for the Summer.

Many, varied recreational activities.

Convenient Cafeterias.

RAYTHEON
TRADE MARK

Foundry Avenue, Off Willow Street, WALTHAM
55 Chapel Street, Off Watertown Street, NEWTON

Apply to Employment Offices between 8:00 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. or by appointment, or U. S. Employment Service Offices

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Experienced I. B. M. Tabulating and Key Punch Operators. Male and Female.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD

SUMMER HOTEL
WAITRESSES or WAITERS
Pleasant work at the seashore; good earnings, experience not necessary. Write at once special delivery—Hotel Empire, Old Orchard Beach, Me., Mr. Miller.

CARETAKER (man, woman). Christian Science church; careful cleaner; minor repairs; 47 hours; $30.00 week; references. Write Box T-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER — Good position for reliable, capable person, white or colored; private home, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; winter, New Jersey. Write or telephone collect, Box 425, Short Hills, N. J. Phone S. H. 7-3339.

WANTED, experienced middle-aged couple to take charge of 10-room guest house; man can have outside position; good wages. Box G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS (men and women) are needed at Christian Science Benevolent Association sanatoriums (Chestnut Hill, Mass.; San Francisco, Calif.) and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H., in housekeeping dept., kitchen or dining room. At sanatoriums WOMEN DESIRING NURSE'S TRAINING. At Chestnut Hill, dishwasher, busboy. FURNITURE FINISHER for maintenance of furniture. At San Francisco housemen including window washer. Reply 107 Falmouth Street, Room 135, Boston, Mass.

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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians

DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

CHEM ENGRS: Oil, rubber, textile	Arr
ENGRS: Mech, elec, civil	Arr
PHYSICISTS: Acoustics training	To $5200
ELECTRONIC TUBE ENGRS: Sev	Arr
PACKING ENGR: M E trained, exp	To $5200
ELEC RADIO ENGRS: (10) Dev exp	To $5200
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	To $6100
DESIGNERS: Elec, mech, die cast	To $5500
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WANTED AT ONCE for a permanent position in Boston Service Sales and Service office a young man for stenography and general office work, with fine opportunity for advancement later into our Service or Sales Department; good starting salary; small office. Mr. Woodward, MONARCH MARKING SYSTEM CO., 294 Washington Street, Boston.

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ESSENTIAL WORK
The Standard Rivet Company
69 A Street, South Boston

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Young man, assist shipper, learn stockroom work; permanent; 48 hours. MACK MOTOR TRUCK, 75 North Beacon, Allston, Mass.

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Excellent position for good man or woman. Write or telephone immediately Hotel Empire, Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

RECREATIONAL director for July and August; non-sectarian; must be good swimmer; shore and country program. Reply Box Z-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Top wages; 48-Hour week; Food Center, 10 Harvard Square, Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN for awning work; regular or part time. Apply A. A. CAPWELL CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Call PErry 0066.

COMPANION to middle-aged man in country suburb, 12 miles from Boston; duties light, pleasant home, moderate salary. Box Z-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BALTIMORE 17, MD.—Man to take care of farm including dairy on profit-sharing basis. Apply ROSALIE G. BERRY, 712 Walker Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AAF MAJOR, HONORABLY DISCHARGED; Christian Scientist; fifteen years' flying experience; certificated pilot and ground instructor with seven ratings; engineering background; author, lecturer; desires permanent aviation position requiring initiative and reliability; excellent references. Write Box D-106, 1013 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

ENGINEER, analytical, mechanical, with 20 years' experience, as consulting mathematician in dynamics, mechanics, and optics; excellent industrial engineering record; lecturer and associate professor; to extend consulting with manufacturers, in new research, invention, design; Sc. D. degree with research honors. Write EASTMAN SMITH, 2200 East Kenilworth Place, Milwaukee 2, Wis.

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IF YOU NEED A BIRTH CERTIFICATE any state—Write to Box 432, CSM, Room 710, 650 South Grand, Los Angeles 14.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
Long established organization needs executive type representatives residing in Connecticut, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D. C.; West Virginia and Virginia. Only men over 40 with good character and excellent sales background in intangibles such as insurance or bond sales, or with cash register sales experience, need apply. Must be bondable and have car. Earnings must be minimum of $5,000 per year for the man who qualifies to hold protected territory. Commission basis. Give full details, references. After exchange of correspondence selected men will be interviewed in each state, and given actual sales training in field. Box C-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Nationally advertised ladies' and men's hosiery, lingerie, dresses, ties, shirts, etc.; advanced commission and bonus plan. Write or phone for appointment, Mr. Hasslinger, 1206 Congress Bldg., Phone 3-4347.

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ASSISTANT TO CONVALESCENT (Protestant) full or part time. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN, former newspaper reporter, diversified business experience and interests; educated United States and Europe; free for 5-day-week position Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, Conn., area, Ann Appleton, Box 240, Rowayton, Conn.

NURSE-COMPANION (Christian Scientist), experienced, for handicapped child or young lady needing guidance, or for lady needing special care; references. Write Apt. 11-D, 370 Riverside Drive, New York 25, N. Y.

TEACHER of music history, theory and elementary piano desires position in college, private school; B. A. and B. music degrees; excellent references. Reply to Box Z-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper and pay-roll clerk wishes to locate permanently with a progressive firm or bank, familiar with Burroughs (upright) machine; A-1 references. Box G-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN—Art training background; knowledge crafts; gift shop; color appreciation. Write Box T-7, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

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'39 Buick 4-Door Sedan
'41 Plymouth DeLuxe 4-Door Sedan
'41 Ford DeLuxe 4-Door Sedan
'41 Pontiac 4-Door Sedan
'39 Chrysler 2-Door Sedan
If it's a car to buy or sell, see us
HEALER'S
43 NORTH BEACON STREET
Watertown Square WAT. 8100

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CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc. Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

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IRISH SETTERS by national field champion Paul's Andy out of Brown's Tela; lovely healthy puppies; 5 males, 1 female; priced at $50 and up. Mrs. Philip P. Brown, 86 Greenleaf Street, Quincy, Mass., Gra. 7328.

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Male, pedigree. Phone Hingham 1365 (Mass.)

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HAVE you an unused room to exchange with middle-aged woman for light duties? Tel. WAL. 5625 (Mass.) or write Box G-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ANTIQUE beds (1 Jenny Lind), executive desk (light oak). Call Lon. 6947. Write Suite 6, 1060 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

FINE mahogany, large dining room set; Steinway grand piano; bedroom furniture; lamps, etc.; bookcase. Asp. 8639 (Mass.).

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE—J. A. THATCHERS, King House, Queen St., Brisbane, Australia. Est. 15 yrs. Agencies wanted soft goods and hardware.

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER — NOTARY
948 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON KEN. 2139

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Florida

BRADENTON

Bradentown Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE
815-817 12th Street
Buy War Bonds

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 358

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7900

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6082

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 23448, 8 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
158 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Save at ...
Sears in Orlando, Florida
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
N. ORANGE and WASH. ST.

INSURANCE
JOHN S. HORST—*Agency*
R. C. LEEDY—*Associate*
All Kinds of Insurance
30 E. Church Street Tel. 2-3713

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT ... in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

WEST PALM BEACH

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3618, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wainstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO E. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

MOLLY'S BEAUTY SALON
3110 Peachtree Road
Cherokee 9126

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

NORTH CAROLINA

DURHAM

DuVal Hackett
Florist
117 N. Mangum Street Phone L-695

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 203 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns
FOR LADIES SHOES THAT ARE SMART GIVE COMFORT AND WEAR WELL

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cape Town, Johannesburg Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works
3 Draikow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 32, St. George's Street Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-4461

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Durban 21551

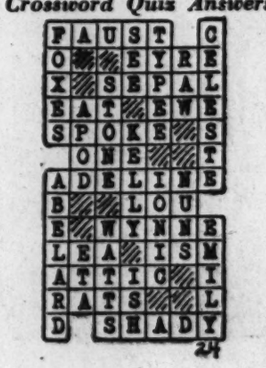
Try STUTTAFORDS First
West Street Phone
The Store of Personal Service

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25331
Residence—85118

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 *Stanger Street*
General Blacksmiths, Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
'Phone: 20225

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALEN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 29126
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
341 West Street, Durban
Durban's Leading Stationers and Booksellers

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
General Repairs Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 206 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3357

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

HATCH'S NURSERIES
Everything for your garden from a tin of pansies to a rock pool
Garden Road Orchards Phone 45-1968

THRESHERS SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of
"PANTHER" "DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Risik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & Co

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 124, MARKET ST.
(Next to Geen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 22-8567 (3 lines)
NIGHT PHONES: 42-2933 24-5036 32-1837 42-3877

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE
FROCKS, SUITS and
TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

For the Best Tailoring Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
The House for Honest Value,
44, Rissik Street,
JOHANNESBURG
Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts.,
Opp. Park Station,
Johannesburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: Doug. Watson)
Panel Beaters, Spray Painters, Upholsterers, Motor Smash Specialists, Door Glasses and Wind Screens Fitted, Radiator Specialists.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, Longmarket Street

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres. PYROIL
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best
GARDENING TOOLS, etc.
234, Church St. PHONES 5022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer
Drainage Contractor and
HOT WATER FITTER
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, CHURCH ST., MARITZBURG
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown, Mayor's Walk and Howick
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods
at the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 lines

STYLE — SOFTEES
You will always find
The Most Fashionable
SHOES at SEIGEL'S
165, Church Street Phone 4419
Repairs a Speciality

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
Phone 2-2844

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

Telephone 2-6062
Emily Dogon
Modiste and Milliner
5 Koedoe Arcade
Pretorius Street
Pretoria.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-036, 46-282

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
203 Dilworth Building, Queen Street Phone 43-638

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 43-797

The loveliest expressions of your child are always portrayed in a
CLYNTON - BROOKE
(A. R. Moore)
Photograph
Studios, 3rd Floor, Colonial Mutual Buildings
QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND
PHONE 48-411 P. O. BOX 1303
RESIDENCE 61-343
JOHN B. DAVY
Accountant, Company Secretary and Trade Assignee
NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
(Town Hall Branch)
Cor. Queen and Rutland Streets
Auckland, C. I.

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-893

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 230 Karangahape Rd.

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
1238 Gt. North Road Pt. Chevalier
Phone 80334 Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

The beautiful Tone and appearance of your
VIOLIN
irrespective of make, restored and improved by a
CRAFTSMAN
Norman Smith 18 Swanson Street
Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

PENELOPE
for all
ART NEEDLEWORK
1 Vulcan Lane (Downstairs)
Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 a. m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

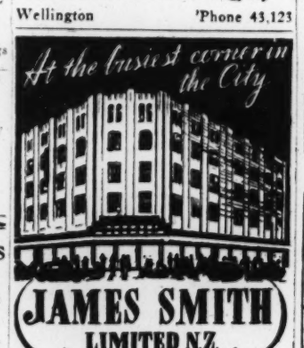
Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables "Blooms," Christchurch Telephones 36-171 22-495

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch (Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

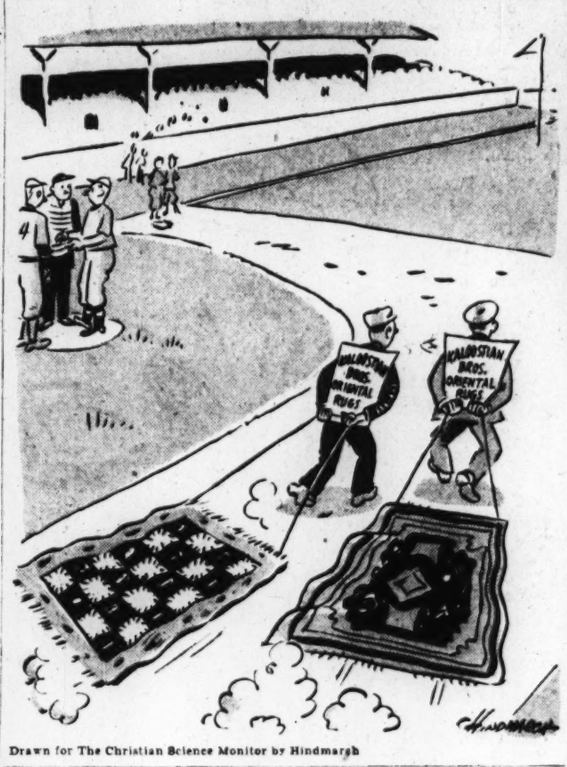
COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmargh

It's Any Job for the Jeep

Dirt roads, mountain tracks and fordable streams are all the same to the hard-riding Army jeep, a vehicle that can meet almost any challenge in the field of ground transportation.

American ingenuity has recently found a new job for the all-purpose jeep. Military authorities in Australia have taken some jeeps off the roads and placed them on the rails in vital centers.

The only improvisation necessary was the replacement of their rubber-tired wheels with steel-flanged wheels. Thus equipped the jeep is being used "down under" as a switch engine shuttling cars back and forth in the railway yards.

Similar stories come through from time to time relating different ways in which American soldiers have taken advantage of the jeep's adaptability.

In North Africa an elaborate kitchen and mess hall was set up, the lighting system powered by a converted jeep motor and a makeshift dish-washing machine being run on power furnished by another jeep.

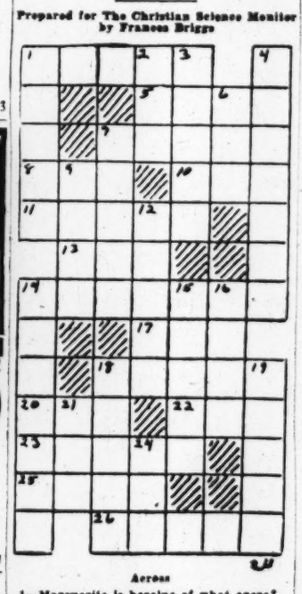
A laundry on Guadalcanal and a motion picture machine on Tarawa have been operated by jeeps. They have supplemented the work of bulldozer and tractor, transported food, water, ammunition and medical supplies. Little wonder the Chinese symbol for these jeeps can be translated into "tough little guys."

Unless the jeep is the first to penetrate the rubble-strewn streets of Berlin and Tokyo, the jeep itself is going to be very much disappointed.

SPEEDING SUPPLIES DOWN UNDER
1941
30 DAYS
1944
3 DAYS 22 HOURS
All reasons for American successes in the Pacific is the speed with which supplies can now be sent. This Pictograph shows how round-trip time to Australia has been cut.
Source: Consolidated

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Marguerite is heroine of what opera?
5—What fictional character is governess at Thornfield Hall?
7—What is a leaf or division of the calyx of a plant?
8—To devour.
10—Female sheep.
11—What is one of bars of a wheel connecting center with rim?
13—Unity.
14—Who is a "sweet" heroine of song?
17—What is a diminutive of Louis?
18—What is a city of northeastern Arkansas?
20—What is a varying measure of yarn?
22—What is a distinctive doctrine, ideal, system, or practice?
23—A garret is what?
25—What creatures were charmed by piping of man in a long red and yellow coat?
26—What is an antonym of "sunny"?

Down
1—What animals are mentioned in title of a play by Lillian Hellman?
2—Comprehend.
3—What is title of a novel by Herman Melville?
4—What is a kind of soft pedal on a piano?
6—Uncooked.
7—Niobe was changed into what?
9—What is an animal without feet?
12—Who is author of the play "Craig's Wife"?
14—Who fell in love with Heloise, his pupil?
15—What is a kind of heavy-faced, legible type?
16—What persons would live in a nunnery?
18—"Sir Galahad" is a well-known painting by whom?
19—Who runs away with Steerforth in "David Copperfield"?
21—Greek letter.
24—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Railroad men are hoping to get enough of the scarce freon, refrigerant used in air conditioning, to take care of all cars with permanently sealed windows. Can it be that there are some types of train windows that do open?

Then there was the private at a Kansas Army air base who borrowed a copy of "The Art of Rapid Reading" from the post library. At last reports it was six weeks overdue.

Doc Goebbels says it will take 10 years to rebuild Berlin. After that will come the problem of redecorating, but with a different paperhanger.—Omaha World-Herald.

Farming Bee Saves Crop

(Racine Journal-Times)
Racine, Wis.

Neighbors of Emsley Blackburn, Route 1, Box 22, continued their good neighbor policy Saturday when they completed planting 34 acres of corn land for the owner and his family, who were ill.

The neighbors surprised the Blackburns Friday by driving in with six tractors pulling gang plows. The corn land was plowed, disked and harrowed by Saturday noon. The corn was planted with the use of tractors also.

Blackburn and his family have recuperated and expect to be able to carry on with their farm duties through the summer. Except for the lift given by his neighbors, the farmer said he would have been unable to put the 34 acres into production this season.

A Verse for Today . . .

It is good for me to draw near to God: I have put my trust in the Lord GOD. — Ps. 73:28

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Will Johnson

"Yes, sir, what can I do for you?"

In Lighter Vein

Land of Freedom

A senior hostess at one of the local canteens was dutifully putting a visiting Australian soldier at his ease the other night. "And I suppose," she said brightly, "that the first thing you saw when you got to this country was the Statue of Liberty." "No, ma'am," the soldier said. "Alcatraz."—The New Yorker.

The "Build-Up"

The chairman rose to introduce Mr. Wise, the lecturer. He found it necessary to mention that during the preceding year the membership of the society had fallen off considerably. This, he continued, had resulted in a depleted treasury, making it necessary to depart from their usual high standard and secure a very much inferior type of speakers for the current year, "the first of whom," beamed the chairman, innocently, "I now have the great pleasure of introducing."—Tit-Bits.

Wide World

Well-Guarded Convoy Makes Safe Crossing

A telephoto-lens shot of three mallard ducks escorting their two-day-old ducklings across a marsh pond at Piver's Island, N. C. When the photographer suddenly waved his hands and shouted, every single duckling dived under the water, reappeared a few seconds later for breath, and dived again. The colony of mallard ducks in this area refused to heed instinct and fly north this summer. A fondness for local seed may be the reason, as several farmers have had to plant corn two or three times, and then stand guard over their plantings.

NEWS ITEM— LEBANON, N.H. --- POLICE ARE TAGGING BICYCLES FOR NONREGISTRATION.
HELP-POLICE
SORRY, LADY-I'M BUSY
HERE HE COMES-I'LL COVER HIM WHILE YOU WRITE OUT THE TICKET
DIDN'T YOU HEAR ME WHISTLE AT YOU BACK THERE?
YES, BUT MY MOTHER TOLD ME NEVER TO PAY ANY ATTENTION TO MEN WHO WHISTLE
SORRY, BUB, BUT I'VE GOT TO IMPOUND IT UNTIL YOU GET IT REGISTERED
POLICE MONTHLY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Is Suspicious*

By RODGERS

HERE, SNUBS! COME 'N GET IT-
IMAGINE! SNUBS MISSING A MEAL!
THAT JUST CAN'T BE!
HUM-M- I WONDER IF HE'S IN A MIX-UP OF SOME KIND
COME 'N GET IT!

The Adventures of Waddles —*No Connoisseur*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than Military

With so much of the news concerned with dramatic battle action, the clash of mechanized monsters, it is easy to forget that the basic struggle of our day is not military but mental. Sometimes, however, we are sharply reminded that even when the necessary military victory has been won, there will remain the necessity of conquering the wrong thinking, the hate, greed, ignorance and cruelty which started the war. When enslaved peoples have been freed physically there will remain the work of spiritual liberation.

This is brought to mind by the report that in Normandy the Allied forces have found Nazis who are not German. Some of the French are Nazi-sympathizers. And one out of every five prisoners is from some other race. One correspondent visiting prisoners found Russians, Poles, Czechs, Dutch, French, Italians, and Spaniards who, although presumably pressed into German service, originally, are fanatic Hitlerites today. Talking with them he was convinced that "they firmly believe in the Nazi system."

We who think of our own democratic way of life as the normal one are living in a house of cards if we fail to see how far and fast the Fascist poison has spread. Some of these men from countries overrun by the Germans may represent a dissatisfied minority; some may have put on their new ideology with the good food and clothes furnished by Berlin. But if they are like the Germans in prison camps a large number have been thoroughly indoctrinated.

What does that mean? It means they believe in the submergence of the individual in the State; personal dictatorship; the destruction of civil liberties; suppression of opposition—not only of other parties, but of churches, labor unions or business groups—by force; regimentation of industry, persecution of racial minorities and the abolition of free elections and free trial. In the process cruelty, corruption, and concentration camps are exalted.

These people are slaves of Hitler and his crew, but they are the kind of slaves who will not thank you for striking off their shackles. Indeed, for many the shackles are mental—their own acceptance of the Nazi creed. Our task is harder than we have realized. We must free these imprisoned peoples from physical bonds of course. That means pressing on with military measures. Then there will be the task of feeding many of them and helping them to re-establish a tolerable way of living. In this process some may discover that democracy has its points.

They may learn something about the efficiency and the tolerance of free peoples that will awaken and unloose them. There may have to be kindly but firm measures of re-education, chiefly by supporting the democratic elements in each country. Some coercion will be necessary, particularly in bringing criminals to book, but even-handed justice can by its very example root out a belief in injustice.

Always it will be necessary to recognize that basically liberation is mental and spiritual. It is a process in which false concepts of man and government must be driven out by true ideas, a process in which cruelty, ignorance, greed, and hate give place to compassion, understanding, unselfishness, and good will in the thinking of enslaved peoples—and of ourselves.

From Boston, Of Course?

Two pigeons are attracting nationwide attention by their efforts to enliven the literary life of St. Louis. They have invaded a library, where they tug at the Venetian blinds and then take rest periods atop the bookcases. Naturally there is much speculation as to where these literary birds come from.

Eastern pigeons seem to be of the opinion that any pigeon found west of the Hudson is not even literate, let alone literary. And this leads to a debate as to whether these two pigeons did not get into the library by mistake and are now desperately trying to get out before the atmosphere stifles them.

But Bostonian pigeons have the answer. These are doubtless, they say, two of the Public Garden pigeons. A city ordinance forbids the public to feed pigeons in the Public Garden; so some of them have migrated to the West. But Boston birds need food of the higher sort, as well as that needed by ordinary species. It is heartening to know, say the stay-at-home Boston pigeons, that one can get both kinds in "the West."

Finland and France

Announcement from Berlin that the Russian summer offensive has begun in the Vitebsk region may shift attention temporarily from the campaign against Finland. A big Russian offensive on the familiar pattern is what many people in the United States and Britain have been waiting to see. They have considered such a campaign, rather than the drive on Finland, as the logical counterpart of the invasion of France.

But study of the probable effects of Russian victory over the Nazis and their Finnish allies shows that the fighting in Finland also has important bearing on the success of the invasion from the west. It can result in the stoppage of iron-ore shipments from Sweden and disrupt Nazi traffic in the Baltic. As the question of supplies presses harder and harder on Germany, the Russian assault on Finland is an important factor in the over-all pattern of the campaign for Europe's liberation.

"Sunk or Damaged"

Two years ago when the American Navy was fighting a gallant rear-guard action, desperately delaying Japanese conquests over half the Pacific, the American people were greatly comforted by reports of enemy warships "sunk or damaged." When American forces were unable to stick around and check on results this loose classification had some justification. But the situation is vastly changed today and it is time the Navy sank this misleading phrase.

The battle off Saipan is a glaring instance. The Navy announced fourteen enemy "warships sunk or damaged." The score when examined more closely stands as two aircraft carriers (one apparently a converted merchant ship), at least one destroyer, and three tankers sunk. The damage to other ships may have been serious enough to keep them out of action for some time, but usually when a ship can run away it can soon be put in shape to fight another day.

The Battle of Macassar Straits was hailed as a great victory in the United States. Headlines announced twenty-eight Japanese ships "sunk or damaged"—twice as many as in this latest battle. And the enemy walked right on into the East Indies! This time the position is very different but the phrase is still very misleading.

Something, too, ought to be done also about loose employment of the word "warship." To many a landlubber it suggests man-of-war, whereas it may be anything that carries a gun. Japan is believed to have somewhere between 500 and 1,000 "warships." Some of these may be highly important—the sinking of three tankers off Saipan may hobble a whole enemy task force—but we need a better picture than "warships sunk or damaged."

Congress Recesses

It is absurd to rail at Congress for recessing while so many important matters still clamor for attention. Congress is a political body, this is an election year. It is recessing for a month, but nothing very controversial will be handled before November.

Congress has at least renewed the Stabilization Act for another year and has not made it a party issue. The big remaining job, one that might have been taken care of more fully before recess, is provision for the postwar reconversion. Cutbacks are already coming; they may start in a cascade one of these days, and it is never too early to get ready for the vast job that lies ahead.

In the two years following World War One, factory pay rolls dropped 44 per cent, farm income 66 per cent, corporation profits 104 per cent. It is clear that the present production picture presents a much more distorted one than 1920, and that the most exacting plan must be laid to avert a more serious and precipitous drop.

Mr. Baruch and Mr. Hancock, after closest study and after many consultations with business leaders and others, have prepared for Congress a plan for bridging the period of war production to peacetime production.

After four months' debate, Congress has scarcely more than gotten its teeth into the fringes of this; but perhaps both the nonpartisan nature of the requirements and the vivid military evidence that time is running short will combine to get good legislation through soon after the recess.

Evolution of the Goose-Step

With the Poles in Italy

By Duncan Rowe

With the British Eighth Army in Italy

Our platoon has been attached to the Polish Army for some weeks. In the beginning we were slow to understand their difficult language. However, we have gradually learned to communicate with them in a combination of Italian, French, German, and Arabic, involving often two or three interpreters. On the other hand, it is frequently a pleasure and a relief to be among people whose language you cannot understand. Their army looks good in the field; they are masters at camouflage and they dig in better than anyone I have seen, except, perhaps, the Germans. Their last fighting, as some told me, was around Tobruk before the Alamein stand; I remember seeing their graves there in the desert. Then they re-formed in the Middle East and got many new troops from the Russians when they released the Poles taken in the 1939 Russian occupation of Poland.

The Poles possess a deep European culture which often seems reminiscent of the last century: under appropriate circumstances they continue the old habit of kissing a lady's hand; the most common soldier is cordial, polite, serious, possessing a certain dignity of bearing. They have a large fund of folk songs to which they give themselves completely while singing whenever any three or four of them gather together around some Italian peasant's fireplace—often as not in the shadow of German-held hills—and the hearer is left with an unforgettable impression of tragic somberness and romantic gaiety. One can immediately understand the sharp contrasts in Chopin's pieces—polonaise, mazurkas, etc.—upon hearing his countrymen sing. Apparently, Polish manners are making an impression on Italian signorinas, since in nearly every village where they have been, one hears of engagements or marriages between them.

On Sundays and feast days they fill the village churches to overflowing—hundreds of soldiers, bared heads, shoulder pressed on shoulder. They are one of the most deeply religious groups of men that I have ever seen. Their solemnity and reverence is sharply contrasted with the more indifferent and perfunctory spirit of the Italians who often chatter away during mass; many Italians have started going to church only to hear the Poles sing. Without music and often without accompaniment they spontaneously sing Palestrina and other fine sacred music more skillfully than most of our trained choirs.

* * *

The Italians and the Poles seem to get along very well together. Perhaps it is because they are companions in suffering; it seems that in every war for centuries these two nations are usually the first to be invaded, to have their cities destroyed, their homes broken, their families scattered. This complexity that is European culture—who can understand it?

I sent you two other letters in which I spoke of the Poles and the Russians, but they came back with rather violent censorship. "There is a censorship stop on discussions from this theater of Polish and Russian relations," to quote from a letter from Army. I hated to emasculate the stuff, but what can you do? I suppose the war is only one great vast expediency, anyway.

It is almost as though one lived in two worlds. One, the world of the knit Army organization, of orders of routine, convoys, inspections, of waiting and doing nothing, of guns, uniforms, stretchers, and the fright and danger of explosives and shells that whine suddenly from the sky—with this all are surely familiar, in a world four or five years at war. Then there is this Italy and Italians. The greatness of the contrast often makes the latter appear poetic life.

The countryside from the mountain slopes always appears so warm, so human, so lived-in. And with spring arriving the lands are all "plotted and pieced, fold, fallow," green-dark, light, pastel, cut into rhomboids, squares, angular pentagons, fenced here and there with crumbling indifferent stone walls; the trees and bushes urging their green tips to bloom; almond trees already displaying showers of pink and white.

Peasants are always working in the fields; often a whole family spends the day digging up a small plot, and we see them, with their arms holding hoes high in the air poised for the down stroke, or gathered together under a tree eating heavy bread and cheese, and drinking from the common bottle.

* * *

The mountains here are like none I have seen before. The people live and cultivate every possible place, and the contrast of a cultivated terrace, an olive grove, a green lush strip, in the face of stony formidable mountains is always pleasing and somehow satisfying. But being in the Army, we always see these people at a distance; we are in different worlds—they, plowing, sowing, tending sheep, caring for their pigs, chickens, rabbits and the rounds of domestic life, while we are engaged in the old and practiced art of destruction, and so they seem picturesque to us, remote, like a painting, and we seldom, if ever, enter into their actual lives.

Many have been to America, made money, and after 15 or 20 years returned and bought farms, and are often never sure whether they want to be Italians or Americans. It is not unusual, when you are passing by some field, to hear some Italian, about 70 or 80, call, "Hi there, Yank. How are ya doin'? I bin to New York, New Haven, Boston. I know all about it." Yes, and so do we, but we've nearly forgotten what it was all about, back there in America, before, in peacetime. Nearly forgotten the curve and the color of the Ohio and Indiana bottomlands, the board walks of Brookline, and the ocean rushing into Pigeon Cove, but it's going to be exciting to discover it all again some day.

Our Readers Say—

Women at the Peace Table

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A second recent convention of Women's Clubs, this time in Massachusetts, has called for a woman delegate to the coming peace conference and has named a desirable delegate. That is all to the good, for it is none too early to discuss and settle the question of women as delegates to the conference where problems unprecedented in history will confront the world for settlement. But to limit the number of women delegates to one or two is manifestly absurd. There should be as many women as men.

Before World War One, eminent women of various countries had given deep study to the subject of warfare and to maintenance of international peace, so it is highly probable that if some women representatives had sat at the peace table after that war the results might have been better for the entire world. Since World War I, more and more women have devoted themselves to intensive study of the causes which lead to international conflict and of essential procedures for maintenance of peace. In consequence, there are today fully as many women as men who are thoroughly qualified to cope with the perplexing problems which must be faced and which already are wrinkling the brows of leading statesmen of many nations.

If the men in established governments and in governments in exile, in business and in professional life, who are now loudly proclaiming their desire for a peaceful world are honest in the declarations they will welcome with gratitude, even with enthusiasm, the advent of an equal number of women with the men at the peace table. That the number should be equal from each country is not essential.

The United States should send as delegates such women as Pearl Buck, Emily Balch, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Vera Micheles Dean, and Dorothy Thompson, who could formulate equally with the men those principles which should govern all human relations.

L. G. WENTWORTH

Brookline, Mass.

The Revolt in Congress

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert R. Mullen

Only by the narrowest margin did President Roosevelt escape a Congressional rebellion this week. It might have been a blow-up more serious than last February's contretemps when he vetoed the tax bill and Senator Barkley resigned as majority leader. For the President this week faced the tangible risk that a veto of the Stabilization Act, passed by non-partisan majorities, would bring on a crisis in which it would be asserted that the President was totally unable to get along with Congress, hence it would be dangerous to continue him in the White House.

The President averted this by holding out for a compromise and finally accepted one that at least retains the letter of stabilization, though time may show the spirit to have evanesced. He may have won the battle only to lose the campaign.

* * *

To begin with, White House relations with Congress are not of the best. At the moment, when the war is going rather well, the chief rub comes in domestic issues, mostly economic ones. And stabilization is the nub. There is scarcely a citizen unaffected in one way or another, and that it should disgruntle some is not to be wondered at, for it is certainly the most regimented thing that America has ever submitted itself to. As complaints have come in, Congress has attempted to write corrections into the law.

If a Georgia cotton grower, for example, buying a cotton dress for $10, will weigh it and find it weighs only a few ounces, he naturally will compare the retail price with the less than 20 cents a pound he receives for his raw cotton, and will compute that at the retail level somebody is getting about $30 a pound for that cotton after processing. He may or may not feel that this is outrageous treatment for the consumer, but his reaction to his Congressman is seldom to plead for lower retail prices. Instead, he demands a bigger cut for his raw cotton.

His Congressman, trying to rationalize the situation, supports an amendment assuring the grower parity, or about a cent more a pound, for his cotton.

In other instances, small oil producers complained about price ceilings, too low to meet rising production and exploration costs. They were after Congress to legislate a higher ceiling. Another amendment would have lifted restrictions on increases for all salaries under $37.50 weekly, which, incidentally, would probably have had the effect of making that the Nation's minimum wage.

Still another amendment took cognizance of businessmen's complaints about the legal aspects of OPA enforcement by providing that complaints could be filed in any of the various Federal District Courts. This looks reasonable enough on the surface, but OPA Administrator Bowles pointedly asked how he could enforce any given regulation or price ceiling while District Courts were handing down conflicting opinions. The plan originally adopted, and which will be continued, provides for an emergency court in Washington of justices chosen from the various Federal Circuit Courts, so that a special high court is available for central action.

In all, there were about 40 of these amendments and the sum effect would certainly have been to founder any effective fight against inflation.

This left Chester Bowles, who had been spending most of his time since the middle of March trying to "educate" Congress as to the value of price controls, in sore need of help. The story here is that he went to the White House and that the President came through for him.

Those opposed to the President will say he seized the cynic's opportunity to pose as the poor man's friend. His supporters will proclaim his sincerity. Naturally, I do not pretend to know his motives. All I am able to report is that the word got from the White House to Capitol Hill that a stabilization renewal crippled with amendments would meet a veto.

* * *

That was the moment the tide began to turn, one amendment after another went out as stabilization's supporters exacted a compromise. The final bill retained the same general picture of OPA ceilings and regulations, but the powers of enforcement were tampered with.

These powers were increased at the retail level by authorizing OPA to bring its own suits against ceiling violators instead of depending upon consumers to bring suits.

But at the wholesale and manufacturing levels, where OPA has heretofore focused its chief efforts, the legal powers were left snaggled in provisions for appeal that may in practice so delay and tie up enforcement in legal red tape as to leave OPA only going through the motions of control.

On the other hand, sentiment exerted through such channels as OPA's volunteer price panels may be able to compel compliance with ceilings.

It is all a question yet unanswered, which is what I meant by saying the President may have won the battle but lost the campaign.

End of an Idyl

The Bookshelf

The collaborative efforts of Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall have made Polynesian life vivid to thousands of American readers, who are generally responsive to tales of the South Seas, and especially to the type of well-written adventure story which the Nordhoff-Hall team has utilized.

Now, Mr. Hall has departed from this custom, to write a commentary of his own on the upheaval that global war has thrust upon even the most remote Pacific isles. In LOST ISLAND (Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2) he paints a graphic picture of life on a distant atoll, where about a hundred natives spun out their days in an existence unsurpassed for pure serenity . . . until the time came for their island to be turned into an air base.

The narrator is George Dodd, of the Army Engineers, who arrives at the island a week or so ahead of the construction group, and thus has an opportunity to become acquainted with the natives and savor the freshness and simplicity of their placid life. His growing uneasiness, as he becomes aware of the task ahead of him, is communicated to the reader in the simple words of an ordinary man bewildered and abashed by the extent to which his emotions have been touched.

Every foot of the island must be cleared and leveled; Quonset huts erected for the men; a distilling plant for fresh water put into operation; reefs blasted out of the lagoon—and a score of other activities begun in order that the island may begin to function as an air base. It is the thought of the demolition which must precede this work which brings remorse to George Dodd. The priest's garden and orchard, representing thirty years of labor and love; the quiet groves, the palm-thatched huts, the fishing shoals and the precious turtle islet—all must go.

The natives, too, must leave, must take their few belongings and paddle across the lagoon to a crumb of land scarcely large enough to allow them freedom of movement. It marks the end of a centuries-old idyl, not alone for the island here described, but for countless others in the South Seas which are undergoing a comparable transformation. Here, the natives are shown as incapable of grasping any reason for this upheaval, and George Dodd finds himself, too, at a loss to understand why such things must be.

Up to this point, Mr. Hall will find sympathetic response in most of his readers. Some of his accompanying judgments on civilization and industrialism are debatable, however, while the effectiveness of the book is occasionally marred by prejudices that are introduced as postulates. No one could question the pathos inherent in the story of George Dodd's lost island, but this does not mean that its fate presages the disappearance of all havens.

Ever since the industrial age began, some men have held such forebodings and have written acrid dissertations on the subject. Mr. Hall, too, sometimes allows the trappings of a thesis and an indictment to intrude, although he is wistful rather than bitter, melancholy rather than gloomy. The reader can sympathize with his regret at the passing of something lovely; but any assumption that this is a sinister portent of things to come is less justifiable.

M. V. S.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, JUNE 24, 1944*

Vivex Color Photograph

PARIS FLOWER SELLER, SYMBOL OF RETURNING FREEDOM. — Millions Are Hoping for Speedy Restoration of the Capital of France to Its Own People and the Reopening of Its Gates to Visitors From Every Land.

Atlantic to Pacific Turnpike? - - - *- By W. Clifford Harvey -* - - - - - **Pages 8-9**

They're Comin' Up in Georgia

By Malcolm W. Bayley

Associated Press Photo

THREE SOLDIERS WATCH GOVERNOR ELLIS ARNALL SIGN SERVICEMEN'S VOTE BILL

WHAT'S THE MATTER with Dixie? "Nothing at all!" shout its rabid partisans. "Gimme Dixie any day!"

Yes, but why is America's Southland, which is so potentially rich in natural resources, water power, agriculture, and labor, so poor that it cannot raise enough money to give its children as good a schooling as other sections do? Why doesn't the South have adequate roads? Why doesn't it have great industries, paying high wages, so that its people can live as well as they do elsewhere?

Those are some of the questions that Ellis Gibbs Arnall, America's youngest State Governor, has asked himself, and he believes he has the answer. For one thing, he intends, if he possibly can, to keep Southern ability in the South.

* * *

"How are you going to do that, Governor?" I asked him.

We were seated in the Governor's intimate private office in one corner of the Capitol at Atlanta, Georgia, where he had been frankly telling me some of his dreams and ambitions for his native State—and for the whole South. And they are more than dreams, too, for he has already put into effect ten great reforms he promised the people when he took office two years ago. (But more of that later.)

"How am I going to keep Southern brains at home?" Governor Arnall asked. "Not by legislation, exactly.

"It's like the time when I was Attorney General and a Senator came in to me and stormed: 'Ellis, we've got to have some kind of a law to make agriculture prosperous!'

"'All right,' said I, 'just a minute and I'll draw up a law.'

"So I wrote out a two-paragraph act:

"'Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia:

"'1. That agriculture in the State of Georgia shall be prosperous.

"'2. That all statutes in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.'

"'There's your law,' I said.

"'But you can't do that.'

"'Of course, you can't,' I told him—and no more can I legislate to keep Southern ability at home.

"But by enacting just and favorable laws and repealing harsh and discriminatory statutes, we hope to, and we can, attract industry to the State of Georgia, so that Georgia's natural products can be manufactured into articles of commerce here at home. Thus we can keep native ability at home and free Georgia's people, black and white, from economic bondage."

Ellis Arnall, elected Governor at 35, has enlisted the nation's best thought on legal and administrative matters to help the people of his State to draw up a new Constitution. This is to replace the basic law drawn up 67 years ago, shortly after the end of Reconstruction and, in the words of a legislative resolution creating the Commission to Revise the Constitution, "while the fear of alien domination and control was still prevalent."

Governor Arnall's friends are hopeful that Georgia's new Constitution—which the people will vote on at a general election next year—will prove an incentive to the people of other Southern States.

All of the former Confederate States of America hurriedly adopted "anti-reconstruction" constitutions—often imperfect and unworkable. This is indicated in the case of Georgia by the 301 amendments ratified by popular vote since 1877. A few States have adopted new constitutions, but most of them still struggle with the legal heritage of the bitter Civil War.

* * *

Ellis Arnall's plan for his native State contemplates revising its tax structure. One of the principal aims is to relax, or make less rigid its laws regulating corporations. This is for the primary purpose of putting private industry on an equal footing with Government-owned industry.

One of the liberalizing tax measures passed under the sponsorship of the Governor is the exemption from taxation of the common stock of subsidiary corporations not doing business in Georgia, if at least 90 per cent of this stock is retained by a parent corporation located within the State. He thus hopes to coax back some of the 250 corporations which moved to Delaware two years ago and to bring in some new ones.

It is not merely cotton, water power, turpentine, and labor that Georgia has to offer, Governor Arnall points out. The State is rich in many natural resources that he believes should be processed at home. Georgia, for instance, yields certain types of clay which are shipped away to be manufactured in New Jersey or other States into ceramics which are in turn shipped back to buyers in Georgia. Here is only one example of opportunities for the postwar employment of industrial skills at the source of the raw material.

* * *

The town of Senoia in Coweta County furnished another text for the Governor. When Cotton was King, Senoia had a cotton gin, sawmill, cotton warehouses, cotton mill, newspaper, two banks, and a number of thriving mercantile establishments supported by the cotton farmers. When the bottom fell out of cotton prices, these gradually disappeared, and Senoia became almost a deserted village.

Then an old Senoia boy was seized with an idea. He gathered waste paper and set people in the town to work on machines which twisted it into twine, and this paper twine was used in making wicker furniture, rugs, automobile seat covers, and in a number of other ways. His plants employed 150 persons. Approximately one member of every family in the community was on the pay roll, thus bringing about a balanced program of industry and agriculture.

By encouraging capital, Governor Arnall hopes to see many types of industrial plants spring up all over his State.

The Governor at this point volunteered the statement to me that he wanted the Negro to have a share in this prosperity.

"We want the Negro to get better wages, to have better homes, to improve his standard of living," he insisted. "It is foolish for anyone to think otherwise. The more prosperous the Negro is, the better off all of us are."

This led me to venture a question about the poll tax as a requisite to voting. The Governor spoke emphatically about this.

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States giving the Negro the right to participate in primaries of the Democratic Party was a blow to liberalism," declared Governor Arnall. "That and the effort to impose Federal antipoll-tax legislation upon the Southern States will set back the cause of repealing these State laws for a number of years, in my opinion.

"In Georgia, I may point out, four large groups pay no poll tax at all. Our new law extending the suffrage to 18-year-olds exempts those from 18 to 21. Also exempt are all service men and women, and all voters over 60 years of age. Women who have never voted before need not pay any back poll taxes. It may be a simple matter at some future time to point out these exemptions and to abolish the poll tax altogether; but at present, public opinion is too inflamed over events in Washington to permit this."

Governor Arnall, when he opposed Eugene Talmadge in 1942, made a number of pledges to the people. All of these have been carried out, he says, and among the most important are:

Taking the education system, including State universities, out of politics.

Prison reform.

Giving the vote to 18-year-olds (the only State in the Union to extend this privilege).

Revoking the Governor's privilege of ejecting from office State officials elected by the people.

Eliminating the pardon scandal by restricting the pardoning power of the Governor.

* * *

Reforms which the Governor now plans to carry out include:

Paying the State out of debt for the first time in history (and without increasing taxes).

Writing a new Constitution, which will include a merit system for State employees and modernized tax revision.

Developing Georgia's future through a State Development Board.

On the foundation of the new Constitution and development program, Governor Arnall hopes to see erected a new structure of Southern prosperity.

As I turned to leave the Governor's office, I pointed to a leather-bound Bible, the only book and almost the only object lying on top of his remarkably clean and unlittered desk.

"Why do you have a Bible on your desk? Is it always there? Are you a Bible reader?" I asked him.

"That is a symbol of my responsibility," replied the Governor, picking up the volume reverently. "This particular book has a sentimental value because I took the oath of office on it when I became Attorney General in 1939 and also when I became Governor in 1943. I don't pretend to be a great Bible reader, but I am a believer in the Bible. And I leave this one on my desk so that it may be a continual reminder to me of what I am and what I am here for."

Kay Cain, Atlanta Constitution

"And Ice Cream, Ma'am?" Mrs. Arnall Goes Over a Company Menu With Lovie, the Arnall Cook

German Youth

By Ernest Zaugg

Photos From European

Top Left: Military Groundwork in German School—a Lesson in Physics. Top Right: Hitler Youth in Review at Nuremberg. Center: Swastika Corps in Front of School. Bottom Left: German Boys, Southwest Africa, Before the War

ANTI-NAZI GERMAN CIRCLES in Switzerland are discussing a plan for helping some German youth to leave Germany after the Nazi defeat to "start afresh" in the colonies in Africa, India, and the Near East as employees of some English and American firms.

The advantages of the plan, according to these circles, are to encourage young men in Germany to break away from the Nazis. Passive resistance now, or at least nonparticipation in the Nazi exploitation of other Europeans, could be made a condition of future employment, claim these circles. Secret groups could be formed within Germany with contact men in each big city. Young men could be given some means of identification as members of the anti-Nazi group. The plan could be given radio publicity in Germany, with the names of firms willing to accept Germans as well as a number of Germans in each town belonging to this "Colonial Club."

Hitler propaganda for the colonies was one of his best weapons in angling for German youth as well as Germans as a whole. German youth before the war were afflicted with a nostalgia for far-away lands, nourished by youthful, romantic literature, with a desire to break what they thought were the narrow prison walls of Europe. This striving into the distance carried them to the Caucasus gate.

Under Hitler there were big maps at every German railway station, and Hitler youth camps and hostels showing the former German colonies with big letters, "Don't forget your colonies." Hitler youth marched through German streets singing colonial songs, "We Will Remain in Africa" and "Haya Saffari," beating huge drums and making a terrific noise with very serious faces as though they were then on the point of marching to the colonies. Streets and squares were renamed after Karl Peter, a German colonial hero brought before the Reichstag under Bismarck and deprived of his colonial post and branded "Hanging Peter," because of the speed and lack of legal formalities with which he hung natives. Goebbels washed his name clean in a great propaganda film. He claimed it was impossible to govern colonies without a bit of extemporaneous hanging. Various colonial clubs were formed. The Deutsche Kolonialbund, the Deutsche Ostafrikabund, the Deutsche Sudwestafrikaner Central Organization began training colonial officials, and former colonists, feeling unhappy in their narrow German surroundings, toured the country and described the grand life in the former colonies where each German was king, with any number of natives to jump at his beck and call.

Throughout the war, the youth had been kept at their guns, with propaganda in the schools, on the radio, in Hitler youth camps and in newspapers telling them that expansion eastward would give them a richer future, that they would be settled on land which they were told was empty or inhabited by inferior Slavs, that the state would supply them with farms and all modern equipment, that small handworkers would get fully equipped shops at the state's expense, and that big streets would be built connecting Berlin, Warsaw, Smolensk and Odessa, so that they would be close to home. The Ukraine was described as a wonderful land, second to America. Life in Germany would be so wonderful after the war. Germany would be independent of foreign currency and would get everything from the East or from the colonies. The golden age of prosperity would arrive with good money and good food. Every German would have his own house and auto. There would be a second paradise on earth.

Swarms of Hitler youth volunteered for the army so as to finish off the war as quickly as possible. Little pamphlets were distributed, entitled "What Will I Do After the War?" Boys were told that if they joined the marine services it would not be just for the war—they would not be thrown out after the war without a profession or job but would be officers in Germany's huge postwar navy or big merchant fleet. Those who fought would have privileged posts. The same thing was told to those entering the air force. They would be used as pilots, ground crews, mechanics, and clerks in Germany's gigantic postwar air fleet.

Young Hitler youth, carpenters' apprentices and plumbers, appealed to young Dutch, Belgian, French and other conquered nations as well as some neutral youth working in Germany to join in the German war and share the German booty.

Never have youth been raised on a more thoroughly militaristic system, the chief aim being war.

At 14, Hitler youth are divided into groups according to occupation or technical ability, such as airplane, marine, motorized groups as well as ordinary groups which will form the future infantry. With drawings, films, models, young "flying Hitler youth" learn the fundamentals of flying. When they are 15 or 16 they help build real gliders. With a 10-yard rubber rope the gliders are snapped for short glides close to the earth's surface, while the young fliers try to keep their craft evenly balanced. Before they are 17 they have won their first flying badge for five short glides of 30 seconds each from a hill. When a youth enters the army there is not much time wasted before he is ready for the front.

The system of political training makes fanatics who are ready to report their parents to the police for such crimes as listening to a foreign radio. However, a certain cooling down is obvious in sections of youth, especially when they get old enough to fight. There is an embarrassing silence when the conversation turns to the colonies. One does not like to bring up the subject in company. The African defeat was "like jumping from a plane without a parachute," as one young soldier put it. One sometimes hears it said: "I was not for all those world-conquering plans." One eyewitness asked Hitler youth comrades whether they would again shout for a total war in the Sport Palace. They answered: "We were not in the Sport Palace. We had nothing to do with that."

Any propaganda offensive against the bastion of Hitler's youth would expect recruits chiefly from the growing minority of skeptical and disillusioned broken youth, though be it said ahead of the time German youth still tends to a "belief in loyalty and obedience."

[An American in Switzerland, Ernest Zaugg is a recognized authority on the German Youth Movement. In prewar days during the height of the Nazi régime he tramped from hostel to hostel in the Reich. He has recorded the story of National Socialist teaching and its impact upon the new German generation.]

Cats Are No Trouble at All

By Katharine M. Gault

OF COURSE CATS ARE NO TROUBLE! How could they be? Aren't they famed for being of all creatures most self-sufficient?

Now I have been at least part owner of six cats, to say nothing of my acquaintance with dozens of assorted neighborhood cats and kittens. I have never found them any trouble at all. Yet many people have the most fallacious notions!

"How about feeding them?" they ask. "Isn't it a frightful nuisance, especially with points?"

Points seem a slight complication, I admit. But normally nothing could be simpler—merely a question of discovering what the individual cat likes. With Christopher it was lobster. While he cultivated a taste for rare filet mignon with mushrooms, or roast lamb, his preference remained lobster, either fresh or tinned. Occasionally he would nibble a little salmon steak (fresh), and, if nothing else were offered after persistent appeals, ground beef, or a lamb chop, but lobster was his favorite.

What could have been simpler? No vegetables to prepare. No cereals to cook. All I had to do was to provide plenty of lobster, either fresh or tinned, and Christopher was content.

Carlotta's fancy was for liver and bacon en brochette. Like Christopher, she accepted chopped beef. Fillet of sole was high on her list, though she didn't refuse tinned salmon. But Josie, her daughter, relished any kind of fish or meat, though she preferred anchovies, olives, honey dew melons and asparagus to all other food. While Jeremiah relishes roast beef or chicken (white meat) at least once a day, she (the pronoun is correct) demands a hand-out of chopped beef every evening at nine-fifteen when Gabriel Heatter finishes his broadcast. At other odd times she likes a bit of Rocquefort cheese (she has learned to substitute Blue) or a soft-boiled (two-minute) egg.

So there is nothing really special to prepare for cats. Simply what the cat likes chosen from the food one ordinarily serves. What could be less trouble?

* * *

There are people who believe that traveling with cats is troublesome. I have never found it so.

There was the time I took Carlotta with Blackie and Tabbie home to mother.

Carlotta's kittens were such darlings—one black with a white star on his vest and white whiskers; the second a tiger-striped tabby; the third a Persian calico. Of course they weren't any trouble. Even in a one-room apartment. Even when Christopher came home. I wanted to keep them all. But there were many trips to be made that year. I could arrange for Christopher with the janitor. Calico Josie had found a home with Kate, downstairs. But Carlotta with Blackie and Tabbie? Washington was the answer. Dozens of people there who love cats. People with country homes.

I knew it would be no trouble to get them there. For by that time I was experienced in all methods of transporting cats to and fro—or so I thought. You see, bringing Carlotta from New Dorp, Staten Island, to Christopher Street, Manhattan, had been, well, a bit adventurous. But actually no trouble, you understand.

Fannie Cinders had traveled here and there. So had Christopher. But Fannie boasted a streamlined carrier complete with screened window, while Christopher's travels—with me—had been en automobile, in which he was always blasé. After all, Christopher was a Village cat, a seafaring one, I suspected, what with that roll to his gait, that salty independence, that way of pricking his ears when boats whistled on the North River at the other end of Christopher Street, and his unexplained absences for long periods. Christopher Street was undoubtedly shore leave for Christopher.

How was I to know that a 12-pound tortoise-shell Persian would scorn a pasteboard hatbox—one of Knox's best? It seemed a cozy equipage, lined with a soft brown angora sweater, for a sub-zero night's travel from Staten Island to the Village. And upon invitation she had settled herself in it with complete understanding in her liquid amber eyes.

H. Armstrong Roberts

"Ha! Ha! Ha! Did You Say 'No Trouble at All'?"

We stood alone on the cold platform without even a meow of protest from the hatbox. Then, as the long antenna of the train's headlight rounded the curve, Carlotta scrambled through the lid, clutching my collar, while the box rolled to the tracks.

The conductor bustled us on and the train leaped ahead before he discovered his mistake.

He was horrified. A cat loose in *his* train!

Meekly I explained that she'd lost her hatbox.

He gave me an odd look, but was adamant. There was nothing for it. We would have to get off.

A long, cold night to progress slowly, train by train from station to station the length of Staten Island to St. George, where one takes the ferry to Manhattan. But we reached the next station and the conductor had vanished. Clearly I couldn't leave until I had paid our fare. Then the train started . . . and our protector appeared.

Although he proved to be the brother-in-law of a cousin of my uncle by marriage from Baltimore, he will always be a special hero. Carlotta actually relinquished my mink collar to nestle confidingly beneath his coat.

He settled the conductor, and at St. George settled Carlotta in a corrugated carton a convenient fruiterer supplied. What a beautiful ride across New York Harbor beneath the peaceful stars, the world filled with kindly people! Even the taxi driver from the Battery to the Village seemed a benevolent and trusted old friend. And, of course, through it all, Carlotta hadn't been the least trouble.

It was two weeks later that I came home one afternoon and found her with her three darling kittens asleep on a velvet evening coat which she had contrived to pull from its hanger. I was really tired of that coat.

Yes, I wanted to keep them all: intelligent little Blackie, who had a marked fancy for me; frolicsome little Tabby; lovely, limpid Carlotta herself, although she was beginning to show an inclination to chase butterflies in the garden while her kittens shifted for themselves.

Washington was clearly the answer!

I had to stop by my office on the way to the train. Proudly I disposed Carlotta and the two kittens in their impressive new carrier with a screen window. I knew about traveling, then.

Only, "Oh, no, you'll never get them there in *that*," they said. "Far too small. Insufficient ventilation. Totally inadequate."

"One of the rat cages will do," Kenneth said ingeniously. "You know, about the size of a chicken crate. Heavy, closely woven wire. Plenty of air, plenty of room. It's close in those luggage cars."

From the depths of a deserted biology laboratory he brought out an abandoned white rat cage. He wired the door shut, attached a handle, and there they were.

* * *

We went via the B. & O.—rather a sensation at the motor coach station, but there were no rules—that could be found—against a cage of cats. All the way across New York in the motor bus, all the way across the river on the ferry to Jersey City, Carlotta complained with thoroughness and indignation. So did the passengers.

It was unfortunate that my chair was in the observation car, while the luggage car, naturally, was next to the engine. Carlotta was disturbed. Perhaps she sensed that rats had once occupied the cage. But I was firm. I made only five trips to see her before we reached Washington.

When we arrived a slight contretemps occurred—certainly no fault of Carlotta's. Usually trains back into the Washington station. Not this train. Straight ahead it steamed, engine first. The porter and I walked on and on toward the point where mother usually met me. But a crowd of strangely interested spectators surrounded the luggage car, mother hovering on the edge.

"We want to see them."

"Look, Nellie, circus cats."

"There she is; that's their trainer."

"Circus cats! My! I wonder how she does it!"

Eventually the porter handed the cage over to me while he assisted mother to the taxi.

Everything considered, Carlotta hadn't been the slightest trouble. Neither had the kittens.

* * *

But the most unjust accusation I hear against cats is that because of their self-sufficiency they lack affection, especially any marked degree of affection for one person. This is the ultimate fallacy.

All I need do to convince others of Jeremiah's affection for me is to go away. The first three or four nights she (correct) spends at the front door, her little nose buried against the sill, crying pathetically. Only at the end of a week will she spend the night quietly curled on the foot of mother's bed.

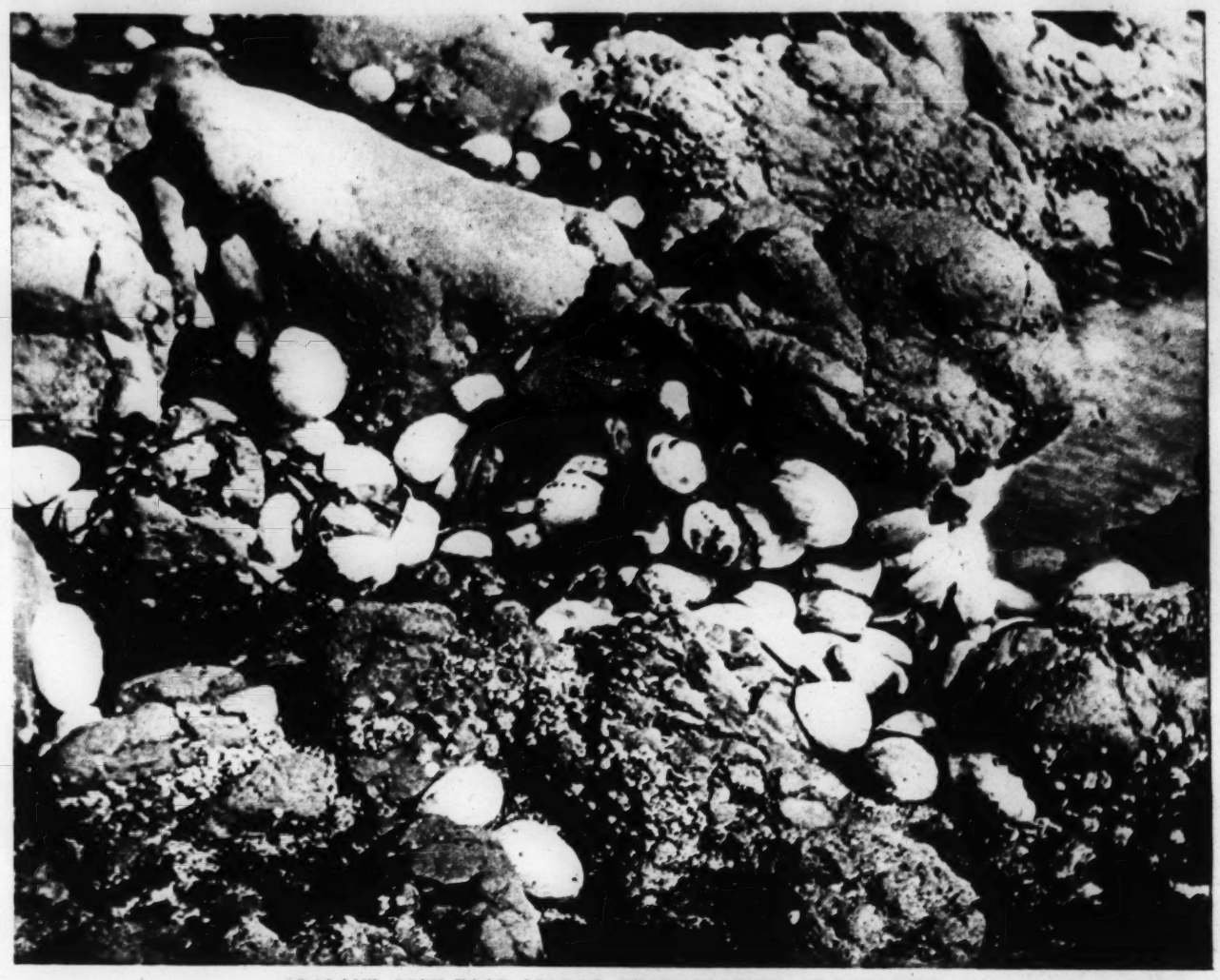
One of Jeremiah's earliest expressions of affection for me, however, was when we had a garden in Chelsea. Frequently she climbed the tallest tree. Would she come down when anyone else called her? Not Jeremiah. Many's the night I've borrowed the superintendent's tallest ladder, balanced myself atop it, propped a deck chair against the tree trunk to form a gangplank, and helped Jeremiah down.

Ah, kittens! You know how they are, curled puff balls, their bright little eyes beginning to gleam with the green or amber sparkle of adventure. You see one. It curves its soft paws around your wrist, rubs its furry head against your hand so trustingly, immediately you are captivated.

Cats or kittens, they know at once whether to snuggle down on your lap to purr quietly, whether to go into the tail-chasing act, the running up and down the portiere routine, or merely to meditate beneath the ginger jar of lilacs. Who could possibly consider them any trouble?

California's Own Crustacean

By C. K. Priest



ABALONE, RICH FOOD SOURCE, PHOTOGRAPHED AT LOW TIDE

THE GREEKS had a word for the abalone, which was known to Aristotle as λεπαδογία; the Oriental races long ago popularized and commercialized it as food; but it took the war and the removal of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast to bring home the worth of this fascinating sea creature.

This laggard recognition, however, might well be expected, for fossil shells found in Pleistocene rocks at San Diego indicate that the abalone has undergone little, if any, change in some millions of geologically recorded years. Time marches on, but at a literal snail's pace for this prehistoric sea snail that has, as the divers say, "a foot like an elephant's."

It is a univalve or single-shelled mollusk that grows to a surprising size and, like all snails, it is a gastropod that "walks on its stomach." Incidentally, it holds the speed record for gastropod mollusks according to the naturalist Boulenger, gliding along at the rate of several feet a minute. Pacific Coast divers, observing the abalone under water, also have seen it jump as much as two inches for a particularly dainty bit of floating kelp, flicking in the food with its long, ribbon-like tongue. This tongue, which is sometimes three inches long, works with a rasping or carding motion against 200 to 300 fine teeth that line the abalone's mouth, shredding the food of this undersea vegetarian.

For years the Japanese maintained a practical monopoly of the abalone industry on the Pacific Coast, exporting thousands of tons of the dried meat to their homeland. Even after strict protective legislation finally preserved the abalone from the destruction that seemed imminent, the industry remained predominantly in Japanese hands.

One reason was that the harvesting of the abalone is one of the most hazardous of marine occupations. Nets and traps, hooks and lines, are of no avail in this business. The taking of an abalone, commercially, is still strictly a hand-to-hand affair beneath at least 30 feet of sea water on a rock-strewn ocean floor.

And the grip of an eight-inch abalone on its granite footing is exceedingly powerful. It has been estimated as equaling a pressure of between 300 and 500 pounds, and wherever there are abalones there are stories of divers trapped underwater by the vise-like grasp.

This terrific pressure is made possible by a combination of the vacuum-cup principle with the grasping force of the abalone's foot, which is the base of the edible muscle mass attaching to the inner surface of the single shell. It is this great muscle, practically filling the ear-shaped shell, that holds the interest of gourmets and specialists in nutrition. Packed with energy in the form of glycogen or "muscle-sugar," it is one of the most compact food sources produced by the sea.

When the shell is raised and the muscle relaxed in feeding, a quick yank will detach the abalone from its rock base and render it helpless. Once startled, however, the abalone clamps down instantly and then can be detached only by breaking the shell. In fishing, the diver carries a short piece of steel, often a section of an automobile spring, which he slips beneath the shell and uses as a lever to upset the abalone quickly. Even with this aid, amateurs have been known to abandon their irons to the grip of a large abalone.

Polished Outer Shell of a Red Abalone Glows With Rainbow Colors

Under the present California Fish and Game regulations, commercial harvesting of abalones must be done at depths greater than 30 feet, as the shallower waters near shore are reserved for casual fishermen. At the deeper levels, usually well out beyond the surf line, the diver encounters occupational hazards that are exceptional, to say the least.

There are eels, for instance, that can cut the air hose with their teeth. There are the omnipresent sea lions which often follow the diver and are alert to snatch an abalone from his hands while he is conveying it from the ocean floor to the sack he wears at his side. And, over and above all these, there are the octopi, with whom an undersea wrestling match may hold the possibility of tragedy.

Yet before the restrictive regulations went into effect, the abalones were harvested in astonishing amounts. Monterey Bay alone produced 3,000,000 pounds of the dressed steaks in 1927 and proportional tonnages were taken at other ports, practically all of which was dried and shipped to China and Japan.

And before the turn of this century, Chinese abalone driers camped along the California beaches, building stone drying kilns to be fired with driftwood, where thousands of tons of the dried meat were prepared and exported to the Orient. Some of the kilns remain—sturdy, narrow ovens two feet in height, three feet wide and eight feet long—smoke-blackened from countless fires. Near them there is always a small mountain of weathered abalone shells in mute evidence of the colossal scale on which the harvest was conducted a half century ago.

The California Fish and Game Code today prohibits the drying of the meat in any form, and in addition it prohibits the transport of either meat or shells out of the State. A rigid closed season is maintained from Jan. 14 to March 16, each year, and strict mimimum-size limitations are imposed. It is also required that abalones be brought ashore in the shell and alive, and for food purposes only.

In the dusky world below the water's surface, however, the abalone exists in a natural economy of abundance. The large red abalone produces 2,000,000 eggs annually in long, semitransparent strings with a red dot every few inches. The larvae swim about for a 10-day period and then descend to take up their permanent ocean-bottom life where their staple food is kelp from the great undersea kelp forests that cover uncounted acres off the coast.

Some veteran divers say that a mysterious migration system is followed by the abalone. Bare rocks on one day have been found covered with abalones overnight. One theory is that there are great colonies at inaccessible depths which from time to time crowd out their younger members to shallower waters. Along an 18-mile stretch of San Clemente Island, which was a veritable treasure vault to the Chinese abalone driers a half century ago, and which in recent years has been closed off entirely because of naval uses, there are today thousands upon thousands of grown abalones visible from the shore. A recent observer found them piled up one on another seven deep in spots barely below low-tide level.

The potential food value is enormous, for the edible muscle, which might be compared in texture and flavor to that of the Eastern scallop, contains only a trace of fat—.01 per cent to be exact—and more than 20 per cent of protein.

The cooking of an abalone steak is a highly controversial subject. One rule seems fixed: That the pan must be exceedingly hot and the cooking period brief—not more than a minute to a side of the steak at the most. And, of course, there is abalone chowder, which has its own special devotees and as many recipes as there are amateurs at chowder making.

But there is more to the abalone than food value. The shell is one of the most beautiful found in the sea. It has been compared to a whole rainbow condensed, and to a miniature peacock's tail in pearl. For centuries, in the Orient, tiny-paned windows of exceeding beauty have been constructed of the translucent shell flakes. Other uses in ornamentation are manifold and a hundred and one articles have been made from the pearly nacre of the shells.

Sometimes in nature the abalone produces a pearl that is especially beautiful. One of the more noted of these is a pendant weighing 75 grains that was worn for many years by Mme. Lillian Nordica. In India, a Buddha, dating back to the year 300, contains a perfect abalone pearl.

At Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, an unusual experiment has been carried on for several years by LaPlace Bostwick, who has done fascinating and far-reaching work in pearl culture with the abalone. He produces a true pearl, not the so-called "culture" pearl from Japan that was so common before the war, but a pearl that is naturally formed and indistinguishable from the chance product of nature.

His process sounds simple in description but is actually very difficult. He slits the delicate mantle of the abalone and inserts a tiny seed pearl with a technique that is extremely delicate. The abalone is then kept in controlled water for a year or more, depending on the size of the pearl to be grown.

Microscopically fine layers of pearl are deposited on the seed, week after week and month after month, until it reaches commercially valuable size.

There are three principal varieties of abalone on the West Coast—the red, the green, and the black. All look much alike when first removed from the ocean, as the outer surface is covered with barnacles and sea growth in an often perfect camouflage. But once cleansed and polished, the outer shell sometimes becomes more beautiful than the inner.

Today, protected by legislation, the abalones of the West Coast are gradually restocking formerly devastated ocean areas with a potential constructive wealth of nutrition and beauty that will endure long after the destruction of war has become but a memory.

Hildegarde, star of "Beat the Band," Wednesday evening over NBC, and inimitable artist of the Persian Room, the Plaza, New York.

You'll hear Hildegarde in Natural Color"—on a G-E FM radio!

There's a new kind of radio waiting for you that does what no radio has ever done before!

Major Edwin H. Armstrong invented it. General Electric built the first set for the public. Today Frequency Modulation radio (FM) is as different from ordinary radio as color movies are from black nd white!

Radio up to now has been a reasonable reproduc- a of the singer's voice, or an orchestra, or a dance band. But because of technical limitations, *only a third* of the tonal range could be heard! The other two-thirds were "lost." That's why reception is often so flat and colorless.

General Electric FM radio captures *all* the tonal range — high notes, low notes, in-between notes. Tones and overtones come in as they sound in the studio — in glorious "natural color." And static disappears!

General Electric has built more FM broadcasting equipment than any other manufacturer. General Electric also operates its own FM radio station. No other manufacturer offers so much FM experience!

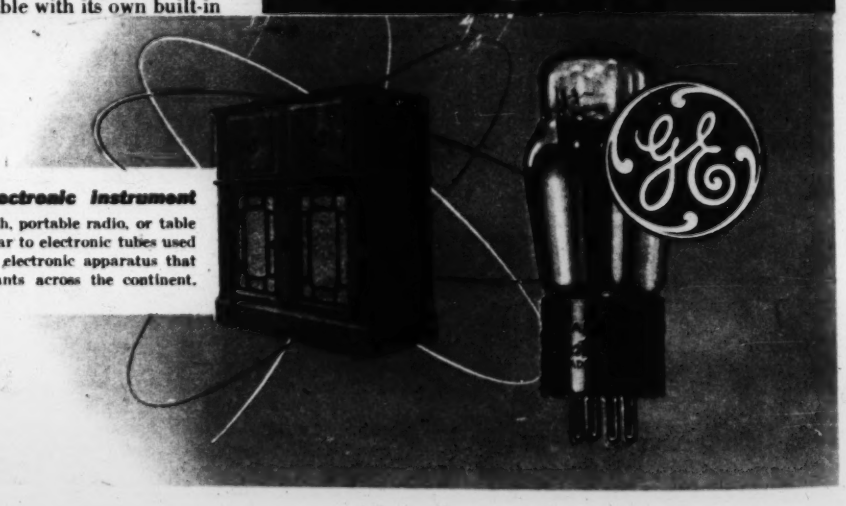
When it is again possible to manufacture radio sets for the home, General Electric will bring you radios and radio-phonographs with FM, table models, and a new kind of portable with its own built-in storage battery and charger. *General Electric, Schenectady, New York.*

• Tune in General Electric's "The World Today" and hear the news from the men who see it happen, every evening except Sunday at 6:45 E.W.T. over CBS network. On Sunday evening listen to the G-E "All Girl Orchestra" at 10 E.W.T. over NBC.

• **Every week 192,000 General Electric employees purchase more than a million dollars' worth of War Bonds.**

RADIO • TELEVISION • ELECTRONICS

GENERAL ELECTRIC



Every General Electric radio is an electronic instrument

The heart of every General Electric radio-phonograph, portable radio, or table model radio is the electronic tube. This tube is similar to electronic tubes used in G-E television equipment, and in amazing G-E electronic apparatus that speeds war output in thousands of industrial plants across the continent.

Arab of the Wealthier Type

Young Man of the Soil Just Home From Market Near Constantine

Arabs of Algeria

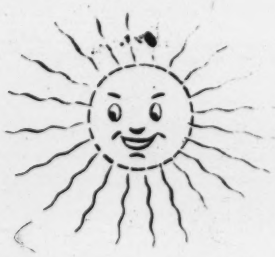
THE PORTRAITS on this page were taken by T/Sgt. Robert F. Natkin, who recently returned to Will Rogers Field in Oklahoma after 17 months overseas, where he completed 50 missions as a photo gunner in the Bomber Command. His job, among other things, was to photograph targets to determine the extent of the destruction wrought. While flying with B-17 bombardment squadrons he acquired great respect for the accuracy of American bombardiers. In his off-duty hours, Sergeant Natkin was able to mingle with natives in Africa, and here he portrays some of the interesting types of Arabs he encountered. He hails from Chicago, and has been in the Army for three years, of which he spent 11 months in Africa.

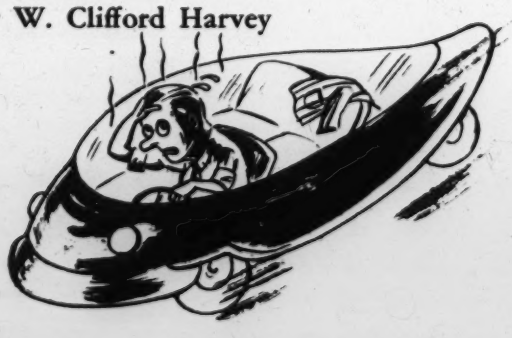
This Picturesque Character Welcomes Gifts of Any Sort

Lovely Little Creatures Like This Scamper Around in the Sunshine

Prewar Preview of Postwar Highway. This Interlocking System Is Made by the Junction of the Interborough Parkway With the Grand Central Parkway on Long Island, Close to t

Atlantic-to-Pacific Turnpike?





By W. Clifford Harvey

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC purring along the open road at 80 to 100 miles an hour over nonstop highways foolproofed against all side-road interference and avoiding all population centers . . . that's the way highway engineers like to interpret President Roosevelt's postwar plans for a cross-country system of motor speedways 34,000 miles in length.

But the President has carefully avoided the use of the term "transcontinental highways" as applied to postwar construction. He uses the expression "interregional highways" as designating state co-operation in building roads to put millions of returning servicemen to work. The question immediately arises as to whether this "stopgap" program will fall into the category of a new, gigantic WPA venture, designed solely for creating jobs, or whether it will mean that highway engineers will at last obtain the opportunity to build the safety roads they have known how to build for years.

"Interregional" is a less difficult word than "transcontinental" in the eyes of Congress and state highway authorities. The former sounds more like the cooperative Federal and State venture that President Roosevelt intends to make the building of a highway system. Yet "interregional" could mean "cross-country" insofar as the states are able to get together on a joint program of interlocking state highways, designed and financed as individual links in a transcontinental chain of express roads.

Washington frowns on the expression "super road." And its bitter opposition to "transcontinental" presumably is due to the possible inference that highways are being Federalized. "Limited access" is popularly used in the best planning circles to designate the chief function of long-distance safety roads. But Presidential favor brings "interregional" to the fore for the potential network of highways that, while representing no more than 1 per cent of the nation's total highway mileage, will tie together more than one third of all the counties in the United States with high-speed, hard-surfaced automobile trunk lines.

Interregional or transcontinental, the proposed highway plan inspires visions in motoring circles of postwar driving from New York to San Francisco at highway speeds approximating, if not bettering, those of the railroads.

That's the news and the immediate reactions in motoring fields. But the engineering possibilities that lie behind the first Presidential blessing upon vast highway construction are even more significant. For there are many engineers who firmly believe that through-way express

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roads are not only the overall answer to many of the problems of traffic-jammed, financially depressed cities, but also a definite step toward beating the nation's needlessly wasteful record of more than 1,000,000 highway casualties every year.

And what has held up the advanced streamlining of motorcars, opening the way to rear engines, unhampered vision and lower production costs? A leading answer is poor highways, which have not been able to take the speeds that modern cars are now capable of with safety.

Inevitably the issue arises as to whether the President's $750,000,000 highway program will be worth the time and cost if it contemplates the building of model safety requirements into old highways rather than the construction of new trunk roads over entirely new rights of way. Resumption of traffic volume on a scale of vastly increasing proportions after the war calls for a new conception of a motor way as a high-speed, townless throughway to be protected against all encroachments from the sideroad.

It must be free of pedestrians, grade crossings, towns, hot-dog stands, billboards, eating places, filling stations, stray dogs, and traffic lights. If the motorist wants to receive commercial services, he will have to turn off the highway at protected switchoffs to branch roads. This is the only type of speedway which will protect the motorist against his own weaknesses at the wheel, free him completely from the strain of side-road friction and enable him to use the speeds his car is capable of with safety and comfort.

In fact, the modern concept of what an express highway should be like is as different from its prewar counterpart, which was, in effect, merely the frontage for commercial enterprise, as the railroad right of way is from the intown trolley line.

While the first postwar automobiles will probably look the same as the 1942 models, they will be more powerful and more economical to operate. Improved gasolines developed for airplanes will require radical engineering changes in automobiles. But with their customary genius, automotive engineers are already thinking in terms of giving motorists the benefits of higher octane gasolines as soon as possible, constituting another challenge to highway engineers to build for the future, rather than for the present only.

New highway models cannot be turned out every year like the automobiles they accommodate. The existing highway system took 35 years to build, yet it is still 5 to 10 years behind the automobile. Highway policy for the future must be dictated by the failures of the past to keep the sideroads of major trunk lines free from the hazards of commercial development. A new habit must be evolved to think of the highway as a causeway, as much to be shunned by people on foot as a railroad track.

Can this be done by remodeling old highways? Or should the highway policy, as regards long-distance travel, be directed to the construction of entirely new roads built from scratch like the railroads, and as carefully protected from frontal interference?

This brings up the cost comparison between building new highways and remodeling old ones. Officials rush forward with figures to show that as yet only a small proportion of local traffic has a cross-state complex, let alone a transcontinental outlook. Is this being shortsighted? Are highways to be built for the future or as expedients to meet the present travel emergency only?

It is quite conceivable that 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 automobiles will be on the road soon after the war, and that this traffic will require more and more the transcontinental viewpoint. The question is not can the nation afford to build the new roads, but can it afford not to?

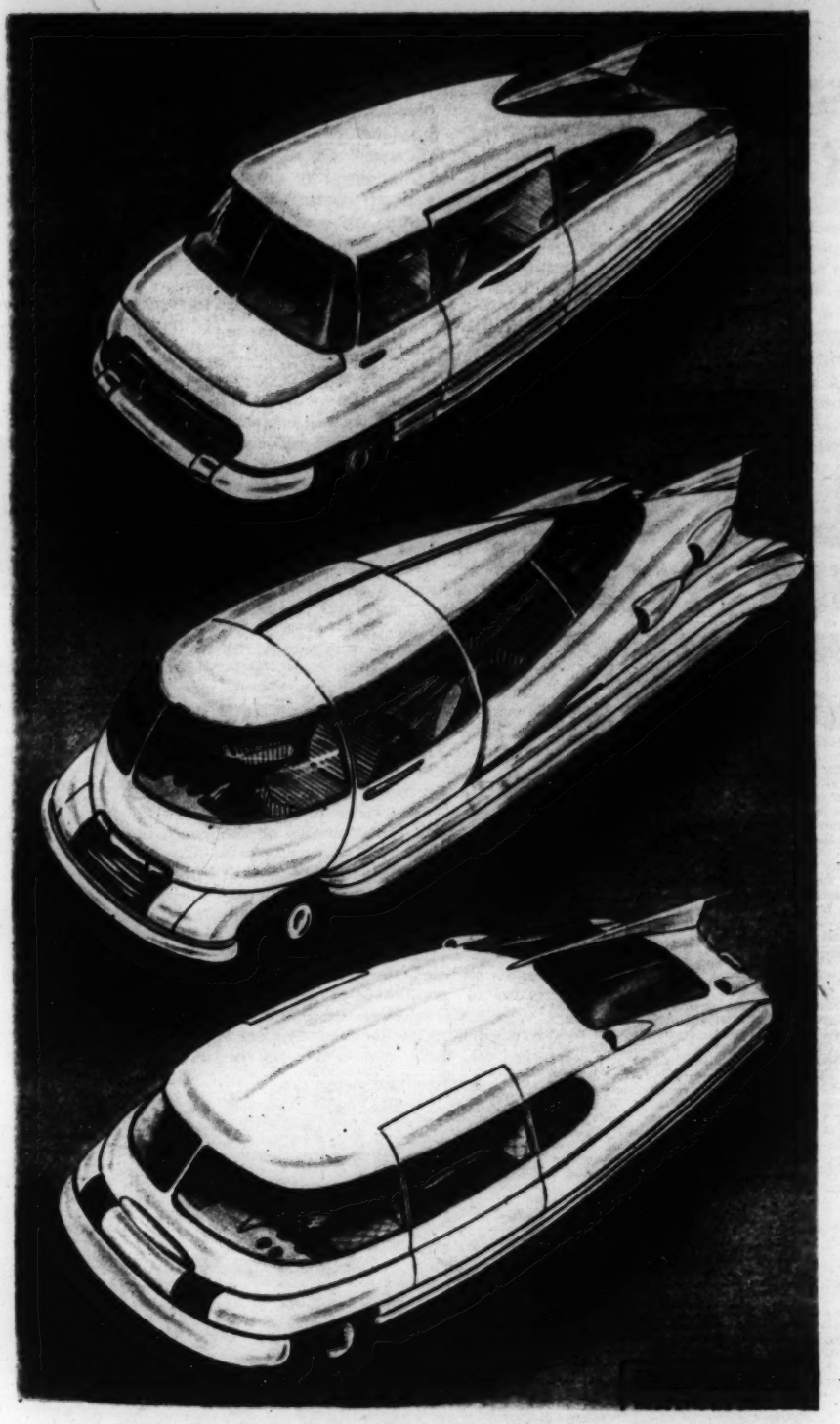
Dr. Miller McClintock, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System and one-time top-notch authority on traffic control, once told the writer: "We have efficiently developed the automobile but have given very little intelligent consideration to highway improvements. Serious attempts have been made to do something about traffic congestion, but they have not been very effective.

"Putting up posters urging safety, holding spasmodic police drives, installing more traffic lights will not stop people from injuring each other in automobiles. But traffic engineering and highway engineering can, and I hope some day they will be allowed to prove that this wanton waste is wholly unnecessary."

Down on the Pennsylvania Turnpike that runs 160 miles between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, highway engineers have proved Mr. McClintock's statement. They took a prospective railroad right of way and laid out a highway for present and future needs, where mental hazards are virtually eliminated and the driver quickly becomes acclimated to speeds of 75 to 80 miles an hour.

Here is a highway that has caught up with automotive engineers to compel them to go more deeply into the problems of air resistance, car sway, and lubrication. For 110 miles, the express road runs as straight as a die, while curves on the other 50 miles are engineered to avoid a drop in speeds. The 160 miles can be done without changing gear, without stopping once and without encountering a single highway impediment.

In the Pennsylvania Turnpike, the nation has a model for postwar construction. A series of links like this in a cross-country highway chain would take motorists from the Atlantic to the Pacific by automobile in 35 hours' driving time.



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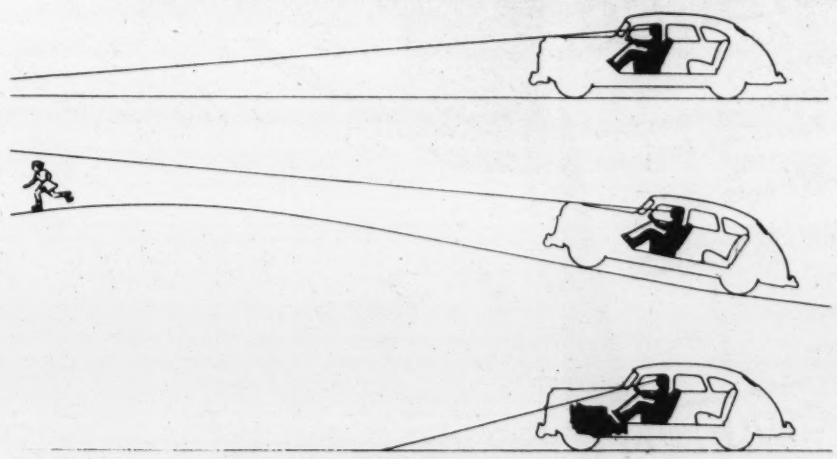

Here's an Argument Against Long, High Hoods and Low Seats Which Block the Driver's View

World Wide Photos from Motor Magazine

Designer Hints at "Parlor Limousine" or Private Family "Bus" Patterned After Airplane

Unity Built on Social Gospel

Date With Destiny: A Preamble to Christian Culture, by Ralph W. Sockman. New York: Abingdon Cokesbury. $1.50.

RALPH W. SOCKMAN, minister of Christ Church, New York City, is widely known as an author and lecturer as well as a preacher, and the present volume is representative of his vigorous and effective style. He has adopted the novel plan of taking clauses from the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, and using these to form chapter headings for his book, which is designed to create a suitable atmosphere of thought "which will make effective the programs of the peace planners."

"Even the least of us has an aura of influence," Dr. Sockman argues, adding that "a creative minority can so permeate the atmosphere of a nation as large as ours that America in her corporate action could merit the title of a Christian nation."

The desire of the Founding Fathers to "form a more perfect Union" of the States may well be cultivated in a larger sense by the peacemakers of the world, the author suggests, with a view to uniting the nations while still maintaining their individuality. It is shown that in working toward this goal, organized religion can play an important part by adding to its familiar efforts along the lines of "personal evangelism" and the promulgation of "the social gospel" a "third front . . . the control of the cultural atmosphere." This is not a plea for merely institutional leadership, for, as Dr. Sockman cogently remarks, "a Christian civilization is a Christ-inspired, not a church-controlled, culture."

A chapter entitled Establish Justice describes that quality as the very "cornerstone of civilized society"; while the solution of the age-old problem of sovereignty is seen to lie in the recognition that sovereign states and sovereign individuals are subject not so much to one another as to law itself.

Despite the value of specific legal statutes, unwritten law is often of greater importance, for "unless we can live up to the unwritten laws of the free and good life, we shall live down to the level of mental slavery and moral mediocrity."

Turning to consider the phrase, "Insure domestic Tranquility," the author observes that proper integration of the individual is an essential prerequisite to the integration of the family or of society at large; noting that one can develop an "inner core of consistency" through a recognition of "the spirit of Christ," he can attain to "that delicious sense of well-being which the Bible calls blessedness."

T. L. L.

Stories by Virginia Woolf

A Haunted House and Other Stories, by Virginia Woolf. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

AS RELAXATION while working on a novel, Virginia Woolf used sometimes to write a critical essay or a short story. A few of her stories were collected 23 years ago under the title "Monday or Tuesday." Now her husband, Leonard Woolf, has incorporated six of the eight stories in that volume, with seven later stories that appeared in magazines and a few hitherto unpublished sketches, some of these not completely worked out, in a small book.

Most of Virginia Woolf's short stories are without conventional plot structure. Some of them could as well be called essays, most of them could be classed vaguely as sketches. Mrs. Woolf was never greatly concerned with building a plot, even in her novels, but was intent on conveying phases of consciousness. What her characters thought about interested her far more than what they did.

* * *

True, she told what they did, she built up a marvelously clear and detailed background, but not for its own sake, rather for the sake of bringing into the open the thoughts and motives of her characters. For this reason her books have always been for thoughtful readers, for those who do not require action in a book provided it has a delicate and precise style, to lure them into following a motive, or perhaps only a whimsy, along an intricate path. Sometimes the path does not lead to any very definite end, but merely fades out. Sometimes it comes upon an unpredictable discovery.

The short story in the elastic form that Mrs. Woolf used was well adapted to this exercise of the imagination. Readers who might tire of it in a novel would suffer it gladly in a short story, would finish one of perhaps two or three pages, and turn on to another, it might be one a little longer.

In this volume, the story called "An Unwritten Novel" throws some light on the way in which Mrs. Woolf gathered her material. She sees a woman in a railway train, she studies the face, the flicker of a hand, some mannerism, she gives the woman a name, she finds a meaning for the mannerism, and before she is through she has a local habitation for the woman, motives, frustrations, likes and dislikes. "Who are you?" she asks. "Why do you walk down the street? Where tonight will you sleep? And, then, tomorrow? Oh, how it whirls and surges—floats one afresh!"

Thus a story is born. Thus she follows mysterious chance figures, draws them to her, peoples a world with them.

* * *

Almost as revealing of the author's way of working is "The Lady in the Looking-Glass," in which the lady is seen only as a reflection in the hall mirror, and finally shown to be—nothing.

It seems to be characteristic that most of these studies in consciousness are studies in frustration. But how exquisitely the course of frustration is portrayed! What layer upon layer of beauty is wrapped about the ultimate negation of the characters! E. M. Forster, in describing Virginia Woolf's environment, once spoke of it as the product of "thirty generations of humor and thought and splendid, leisurely living." The savor of that is in all she wrote.

W. K. R.

Art in the Postwar World

Russia and the United States, by Pitirim A. Sorokin. New York: Dutton. $3.

ARTISTIC INTERESTS, in the view of Pitirim A. Sorokin, the half Russian and wholly American sociologist in high employ at Harvard University, ought to be represented in any makeup of the civilization which follows the war. Music, drama, sculpture, painting, and whatever else of the sort you please must be represented in plans for a revolutionized way of existence proceeding from Allied victory.

This may be considered the main thesis of Professor Sorokin's "Russia and the United States," though it comes to light only near the end of the book. At any rate, it is undoubtedly the novel and impressive idea of the whole 11 chapters and 250 pages of his past-world comment and world-at-hand advice.

At the outset, a reader is captivated by what appears to be the author's chief contention, but which really is a side issue going without dispute among persons dissident with things obvious, no matter what. Professor Sorokin devotes the greater part of his work to showing that Russia and the United States have always been two friendly nations, getting along without quarrels and coming to quick agreement whenever differences transpired; and to pleading that they remain perpetually on good terms.

For if hitherto pursuing their destinies in amity, why not also in time to come? This line of statement, argument, or whatever it may be called, continues till about Chapter 10, when there develops an outline of policy for a union of nations, built on a Golden-Rule foundation and shaping into something that such a calamity as war cannot reach to unsettle or to shake.

It is all convincingly and persuasively set down—familiar talk expressed with uncommon brilliancy and charm. The original touch, however, is put on in a few lines on Page 239:

> Such an international body must consist not only of the representatives of the states . . . but also of the representatives of the world religions, science, fine arts, agriculture, and industrial labor and management. One of the main defects of all previous alliances and of the League of Nations was that they were made up only of the representatives of political groups.

Certain passages of the professor's discourse run in the technical style of the college lecture room, although with a vocabulary which is more or less self-defining. The sentences flow in a rhetorical vein which is English for its clarity and Russian for its vivacity. In regard to Muscovite goings-on around and after 1917, when the Czarist was being replaced by the Soviet regime, the author acknowledged the worst but counts it as a bygone atoned for by the social reconstruction accomplished since.

W. P. T.

Carter Field has signed a contract with Whittlesey House to write a biography of Bernard Baruch, which will be published in the early summer. The title, "Baron of Hobcaw," is taken from the name of Mr. Baruch's South Carolina estate.

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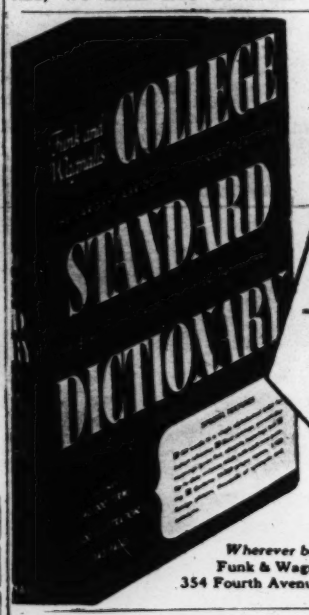

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One Against the Juggernaut

France in Sunshine and Shadow, by Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller. New York: Brentano's, $2.50.

A STORY OF indomitable courage is set forth in this account of an American woman's escape from Paris after the Nazis had occupied the city and imposed their will upon every resident. The author, a writer and concert singer, maintained her dignity in the face of the invasion, yielding not an inch to the conquerors. There were times, even, when she outfaced them, and succeeded in outmaneuvering them by sheer character. Thus she won the admiration of the American Embassy by getting the attention of the German authorities to her demand for approval of visas for herself and her companion that the United States representatives had been unable to obtain in less than 10 days.

It is this spirit of personal authority that animates Mme. Bates-Batcheller's whole book. She would never give up in the face of the most disheartening prospects, from the moment when the Germans imposed their rationing of coal and food to the time when the Nazi officials at the Spanish border apparently decided to hold her indefinitely for inquiry. That she got through to her ship would seem the reward for her confidence that justice could triumph, even in the face of Hitler's unjust impositions.

* * *

Mme. Bates-Batcheller begins her book with a sparkling picture of France on the eve of the occupation, when nobody believed that the German forces could pass the Maginot Line, and the people generally were unaware that treachery within the country had already made smooth the invaders' path. There were brilliant social events, and never were the ladies more beautifully gowned and bedecked with jewels. Mme. Bates-Batcheller paints a brilliant word-mural of all the elect of France at their shining best, even while the enemy's guns were being made ready for the attack that inevitably recalls France at another crisis, dancing, gaily oblivious, at the state ball before Waterloo.

Mme. Bates-Batcheller continued to occupy her villa at St. Cloud, near Paris, even after she saw Hitler riding by in his triumphal car. Fulfilling the requirement that all houses still occupied must have people in bona-fide residence, she obtained flowering plants in profusion, and planted them all about her house, so that there could be no mistake. She went on with her writing of the biography of Louise Marie de Gonzague, Duchess of Nevers and Queen of Poland, though there was no prospect that she would be able to take the manuscript out of France, so suspicious were the Nazi censors of anything in writing. That her manuscript, which had to be left behind, eventually reached her in America, and has now been published in several languages, is but another proof of the rewards that can come to faith and courage.

* * *

Having finished her book, Mme. Bates-Batcheller saw that it would be wise, as her best advisers suggested, to leave France. She went ahead with her plans, as apparently she does everything she undertakes, with no thought of failure, and that she did get through apparently insurmountable barriers of Nazi restrictions provides the details of a remarkable adventure in which she not only declined to listen to officials who said "No" but also refused to go without her devoted companion of more than 20 years, an Italian lady, Laura Guidotti.

So, almost as if she were choosing her own good time, and not failing to exchange farewells with her friends of many years. Mme. Bates-Batcheller got out of France. One of the pleasantest of many touching farewell incidents concerns the milliner who insisted upon bestowing four hats upon her long-time patron, regardless of her temporary inability to pay, that she might be able to wear them on Fifth Avenue when she reached New York. And the author has done just that, she says, with an entirely understandable feeling of satisfaction.

"France in Sunshine and Shadow" is a book that exemplifies in itself the reasons for the author's confidence that "France will live again, France will be gay once more, and will come back to her glorious self in a way that will surprise the world."

The Republic of Childhood

Books, Children and Men, by Paul Hazard, translated from the French by Marguerite Mitchell. Boston: The Horn Book, Inc. $3.

AN ENGAGING THESIS of this book is that its young people's bookshelves are the measure of a nation's awareness of the rights of the individual. Appearing in English at a time when children are so unmistakably legatees of the world's future, Professor Hazard's book is as timely in its picture of the child as a citizen of the world as though it had been written in the full perspective of the past five years.

Taking the broad view of the special relationship of young people to the national destiny, Professor Hazard envisages childhood as a realm of spiritual impressions and intuitions, rather than a state of immaturity—"wherever there are children a golden age exists, a fortunate island where it is so good to live that no one ever wants to leave it." Of the part books play in the development of these privileged beings, he writes:

"We can disregard the literature for childhood only if we consider unimportant the way in which a national soul is formed and sustained."

* * *

For anyone who aspires to write for children, Professor Hazard has much stimulating counsel and criticism. In the chapter entitled "Men Have Always Oppressed Children," he discusses at length the qualities and characteristics a good book for young people must have, closing with this pungent warning:

". . . But to misshape young souls, to profit by a certain facility that one may possess to add to the number of indigestible and sham books, . . . to cheat in quality—that is what I call oppressing children."

In a comparative analysis of the contributions of various nations to the literature of childhood, Professor Hazard finds that the United States has played a distinguished part—"intensive production, not made arrogant by success, but always seeking something better."

* * *

England, he calls "the fortunate isle of books for young people," attributing this to the fact that "England claims, even for her children, quite justly, that respect for the individual which is one of the dogmas of her moral life."

In Germany, the picture was different: "Over a long period of time in Germany there were no books produced for children. Goethe himself mentions this fact in connection with his own first adventures in reading. . . .

"Finally, after great labor, a literature for children was born. But first there had to be an awakening of feeling, of emotion, of the consciousness of the rights of the individual. . . ."

France made a bid for first place when, in the seventeenth century, Charles Perrault did the unheard-of thing of publishing tales written especially for children. But the French yielded their lead, because, following their national penchant for analysis and reason, they bridled their imagination.

Professor Hazard finds Spain "singularly lacking in books for children." Italy's harvest is "poor in comparison with its other riches," because its great writers have been concerned with exalting man rather than absorbed in studying the child.

Extremely informing is Professor Hazard's comparison of the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin concepts of childhood. To the Latins, he writes, "children have never been anything but future men. The Nordics have understood better this truer truth, that men are only grown-up children."

E. C. I.

The Book Window

Pacific Ocean, by Eliot G. Mears (Stanford University: James Ladd Delkin, $1). Every landlubber can now know how to live on a desert island, how to navigate a rubber raft with only four fingers and thumb, and how to open a coconut. Professor Mears tells even more—about the peoples, the languages, and the geography of the Pacific. His pocket-size handbook of 192 pages is replete with maps, tables, and diagrams that explain mysteries like the international date line, the magnetic Equator, and how one chetvert is equal to 5.9568 U. S. bushels in the Soviet Union.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Man and Economics

The Great Transformation, by Karl Polanyi. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

TO MR. POLANYI the crisis in modern society is a result of the prevalence of a demoralized economy. A very sound idea, though not a very novel one. He treats the conflict between morals and economics as an exclusive characteristic of our time and considers the economic systems of antiquity and the Middle Ages, from an ethical point of view, superior to our institutions.

He holds that the machine changed the members of society from producers into merchants by transforming money, land, and labor into commodities. As a further result of the total mercantilization of the world, the individual is said to have been forced to substitute the "motive of gain, more commonly called the profit motive, for the "motive of subsistence."

While it is true that today the profit motive plays a big rôle, it is misleading to picture medieval man as having rejected this motive for ethical considerations. In an incomparably higher degree than today the masses in the Middle Ages and antiquity were what Mr. Polanyi calls a "commodity."

Mr. Polanyi glosses over the fact that the two oldest known examples of social legislation, that of the Babylonian King Hammurabi (2000 B. C.) and that of the Jews, took note of the inequities caused by the human urge for profit and material power and attempted to remedy them by limiting interest rates and decreeing cancellation of private debts at recurrent intervals.

He also fails to note that the eighteenth century not only gave birth to the machine but preached the concept of human dignity in the "droits de l'homme" of the French Revolution, and the "inalienable rights" embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

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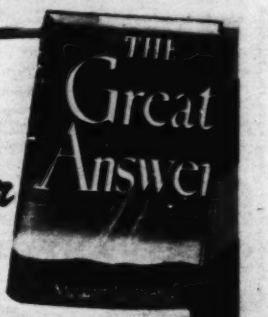

The Christian Science Monitor says—

"Alive with fascinating tales of the remarkable experiences of our young men — yes, and some women and children, too — who are taking a glorious part in civilization's war for preservation. But, and this is the important point, these are tales of deliverance, protection, security, rescue when divine help was relied upon . . . It's hard to lay this book down . . . Miss Runbeck leaves the reader with the feeling that the fruits of these experiences will be manifold." Price $2.00

THE Great Answer

BY MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Letters: "It's Time to Draft Mary" "Ham and Eggers"

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

We have read the article by Alma Lutz entitled, "It's Time to Draft Mary," and have decided that we should pass on to you the reaction of the servicemen at this station.

Quite a few of the fellows concurring have seen actual service in the far-off battle-fronts, and know what this war is all about. When we are away from home and our loved ones, we do not want to have to worry if Mary is going to be drafted. We want her to stay at home and do the job she is doing at the present time, keeping the home fires burning.

It is true that a number of women are in favor of drafting women. But who are they? We believe they are the women who are either too old to be drafted or the women attending our colleges and universities who do not know just what they want in life. They want something exciting and believe that the service is just that. They are not joining up, though. They do not want their carefree life curtailed but would be willing to have it curtailed if all of the women were in the same position. If they were really patriotic they would join the services and relieve this situation of manpower shortage. You say that the parents, brothers, and sweethearts do not want them to join. Certainly they do not. But we also know that if they choose to join we will not disown them, so to say. If that is what they want to do we will not stop them from doing so.

One of the greatest pleasures of a serviceman is to go home on his brief leave to see his sweetheart and his sister. Every serviceman looks forward to this leave with great anticipation. How is he going to feel when his sweetheart and sister have been drafted and are stationed somewhere which prevents him from seeing them? We know what a disappointment it is going to be.

We do not want to take any credit away from the women's service organizations. They are doing a great job and they are necessary. They are teaching women how to get along with other women, which in itself is an accomplishment. But we do not believe that they are teaching her anything which will be of value to her when she marries one of us.

At present our homes are broken up by having the men in the armed forces, which is entirely necessary, but why should we deliberately break up the other half of our homes when we believe that the men can do this job? In conclusion, *we do not want Mary drafted.*

Sincerely,
H. NICHOLS, and
TWENTY SAILORS

Backleman	H. J. Hollworth, Jr.
M. J. Rowan	K. W. Brayman
H. F. Lemberg, Jr.	F. L. Madera
C. J. Mennes	A. F. Vrostos
L. E. Lundquist	R. J. Owens
I. B. Ellis	D. M. Worth
C. L. Greenblatt	D. L. Hanson
J. E. Locke	C. L. Walker
Lewis Reed Waters	R. L. Kollman
E. D. King	D. R. Wyborny

Bldg. 4, Navy V-12,
Evanston, Ill.

* * *

And From a Major In the Marine Corps:

who was in action at Guadalcanal in August, 1942, and is now serving as a paratrooper in the invasion. This letter was written while he was stationed in California.

"I fully agree with you about drafting women and making the nit-wit ones realize we're in a war and they must justify their useless existence and forget clothes, beauty parlors, and movies. We have a lot of Women Marines here and they are doing a wonderful job and have released over 1,000 men for combat duty in three weeks since their arrival. You would laugh to see them dressed in regular Marine green G. I. dungaree uniforms and wearing their heavy field shoes when they are driving the big 10- and 16-wheel heavy trucks and tractors. They're good sports and work harder than most of the men. The Marines want thousands more, but will never get them without the draft. Our manpower shortage here is terrible."

* * *

California Rejoinder:

Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

On April 1, 1944, you published an article, "Republican Dark Horses," by Silas Longview, in which he said: "The dynamic Governor of California, Earl Warren . . . took much of the wind out of the sails of the Townsend Clubs, the ham-and-eggers, and others of their type, early in his administration, by pushing a feasible old-age pension law ($50 a month) through his Legislature."

In October, 1942, Earl Warren met in conference with some of the directors of the Ham and Eggs organization. The result of that conference was his signed pledge, which included the principles or wording set forth in the Retirement Life Payments Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California. . . .

Governor Warren kept his pledge. He appointed a committee of 17 representative men. They met in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. After many hearings and discussions, 11 came forth recommending a raise of $10, age remaining at 65, making a total of $50. All of the pension groups were dissatisfied, both that the age was not lower and the pension higher, and that it was not paid as a matter of right. It did not meet Governor Warren's approval.

In closing I will state there is no Governor of any state, nor any organization in the United States, or in the world for that matter, that is more progressive in thought and action than the Ham and Eggs organization. We have a plan, which, if adopted, would be a forward step in curing our economic ills and preventing wars.

(MRS.) RHODA B. GRAFTON
Los Angeles, California.

"If We Had the United States . . . Boy! Could We Be Self-Sufficient!"

On the Beam . . . . . .

Reading

Reading should . . . be active, not passive; it should furnish nourishment for living.—DR. MONROE E. DEUTSCH.

Decisions and Destiny

A self-governing people must either participate actively in the making of the decisions which determine its destiny, or its destiny will not be determined.—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH.

Behavior, Not Race, Counts

Let the Japanese realize that they are being excluded from the family of nations, not because of their race or their nationality, but because of their behavior. They cannot change their race. They can change their behavior. And they, like other people, will, if there is adequate incentive. That can come, not from compulsion, but only from assurance that their place in the world depends upon themselves, that there is an honorable place for them whenever they prove themselves honorable.—WALTER H. JUDD.

A Woman's Country

Alaska has been called a man's country. . . . I should like to call it a woman's country . . . where women can prove, socially and politically, that women can be leaders, just as men can be leaders, if they are given the chance.—DR. RUTH GRUBER, Department of Interior.

U. S. Armed Services

The men and women in the armed services constitute one thirteenth of our entire population; they are one fifth of our adult working entire population. They are our hope for the future.—FRED ELDEAN.

Business Has Responsibilities

Though government may plan for collaboration with other nations, and . . . may paint glowing pictures of world rehabilitation and reconstruction, it will be the responsibility of business actually to rebuild the better world of tomorrow that exists only in the minds of men today.—ERIC A. JOHNSTON.

Wartime Savings

One item with which America will start the peace stands on the right side of the ledger. Many Americans have paid off their debts. Many have paid off their mortgages. Some families have savings for the first time in their lives. Millions of people in America who had no skill of any sort have learned a trade during the war. Millions of others have been "up-graded" to a better job.—CURTIS REED.

"problem" hair

MADE LOVELY AGAIN

Cheer up! . . . It's easy now to have glamorous hair. Use thrilling new ADMIRACION. One shampoo shows a difference. Your hair becomes radiant with stunning high-lights. TWO TYPES—"no lather" in red carton or "foamy" in green carton. At your Beauty Shop ask for ADMIRACION.

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

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SOFT *but* HUSKY!

When you want a "hanky" **Sitroux** Tissues come to your rescue. Pleasant to use, because they are soft, and gentle to your skin. Yet they are strong enough for any normal use to which a "hanky" might be put. **Sitroux** Tissues are unusual in their absorbent quality.

SITROUX TISSUES

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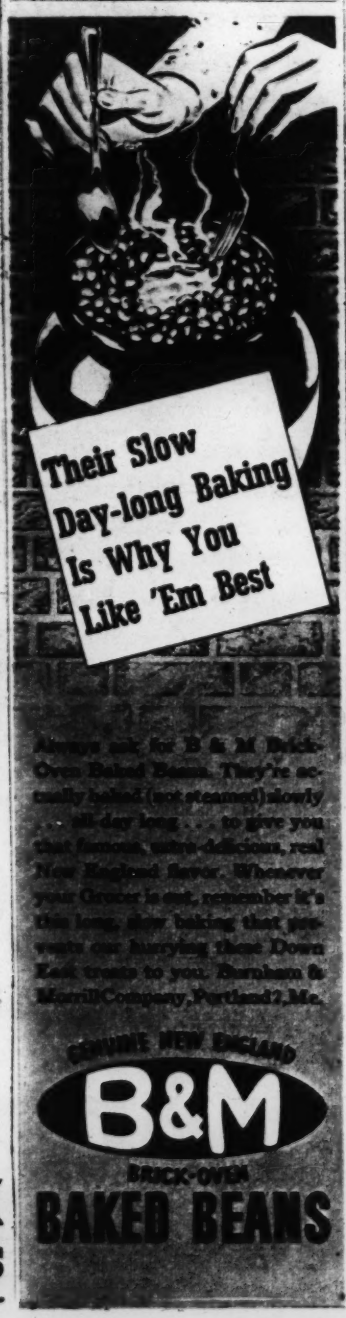

How The BELVEDERE OF BALTIMORE Adds Glamor to Wartime Menus

Famous throughout the country for its sumptuous cuisine, the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore's center of gracious living, suggests tempting salads as created by Francis, renowned maitre d'hotel. And to give these Belvedere salads a truly exquisite flavor and zest, the chefs use this salad dressing recipe:

Belvedere French Dressing
4 Tbsp. of Olive Oil
1½ Tbsp. of Vinegar
1 Tsp. of Mustard
1 Pinch of Salt
1 Dash of Pepper

Try a flavorful salad tonight! Watch the family's eyes light up. Use this dressing recipe. The dressing *is* the heart of the salad. Point-free Pompeian Olive Oil—that superfine, pure, golden, genuine olive oil—makes the smoothest, most tantalizing French Dressing. Get Pompeian Olive Oil and discover how grand a French Dressing can really be.

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ICE CREAM AS LOW AS 11¢ a pint

Sure to be pure—YOU make it! In 2 minutes, mix LONDONDERRY, sugar and evaporated milk, or any cream that will whip. Whip, freeze, that's all. No cooking, no re-whipping. Smooth, no ice crystals. (Use milk or skim milk for delicious frozen desserts.) 15¢ pkg. LONDONDERRY makes 4 pints, any flavor. Ask your grocer for LONDONDERRY. If he does not carry it, send us $1.00 for 7 packages and 20 famous recipes, postpaid.

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London's Street Names

TO LONDONERS the study of the origin and survival of London's street and place names can be very fascinating. London was first occupied by the Romans in A. D. 41 and by the time they left England, nearly 400 years later, they had impressed their law and order on the little town on the banks of the Thames.

In the City of London the little river Fleta and the Wall Brook take one back to the days of the fourth century A. D. and are still with us in the names of Fleet Street and Walbrook, though both are now underground and out of sight.

* * *

The name Austin Friars is all that remains of the Augustinian Monastery founded in 1253. Bakehouse Yard is reminiscent of the Paul's Bakehouse which supplied bread to the Cathedral staff. And not far from there is the prettily named La Belle Sauvage Yard. History says that an inn with the sign of a savage standing by a bell stood here. This was in 1453. In 1380 a man named William Savage lived somewhere around and by 1676 the Bell Savage had become La Belle Sauvage. It is close to Ludgate Circus—Ludgate, Lyd-gate, or postern gate, leading from the City into Fleet Street. It actually existed as a gate from about the year 1100 to 1760.

Not far from St. Paul's Cathedral is a little church known as St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe. Close by was the town mansion of Sir John Beauchamp in the reign of Edward II. He sold it in 1359 to Edward III, who used it to house the royal apparel and renamed it "Wardrobe House." Hence the name of the church. Near the cathedral, too, is a spot called Paul's Chain, a name dating back certainly to the year 1444 and then called Poules-cheyne, where a chain used to be drawn across the roadway to prevent traffic during the hours of service. Turn-again Lane, which originally ran from Snow Hill down to the Fleet River, made it a cul-de-sac, which it still is, and gave it the name.

* * *

Giltspur Street opens up a pleasant conjecture about Knights and Heralds. In times past it was a continuation of Knightrider Street and about the year 1560 was known as Giltsword Street; hence the possibility that the present name was devised from the Knights' golden spurs worn at the Smithfield Tournaments—now the site of London's great meat market. Lombard Street breathes of finance. The name in its earliest form in the 12th century was Longbord or Langeberd (long beard), by which name the traders from Lombardy were known. Their city haunts became the gathering place for goldsmiths and moneylenders. Their sign of three golden balls has come down to the present day as that of moneylenders and pawnbrokers. And Lombard Street itself is by the Bank of England.

Cheapside, one of the busiest city streets, was first mentioned as long ago as 1066, William the Conqueror's date of the Battle of Hastings. It was then called West Ceape. The word in old English meant bargain or barter. It has its roots in Swedish, Danish, and German, and was probably borrowed when the Germans came into contact with the Roman Empire. It was certainly the chief city market place, for leading off from it were Milk Street, Bread Street, Honey Lane, Wood Street, all near the Cheapside end by St. Paul's. H. G. K.

Boy Tree Planters

K. S. Brown Photo

This Oregon High-Schooler Makes a Sturdy Forester, Carrying Hazel Hoe and Sack of 100 Baby Cedar Trees

FIFTY-FOUR broad-bladed planting hoes rose and fell rhythmically as picked young huskies from three northwestern Oregon high schools planted baby trees along the desolate borders of Wolf Creek highway where it traverses the famed Tillamook burn area. The time was early in March and the occasion one of historical importance to the West.

Planting has to be done in late winter, when trees are dormant and before the hot sun can burn up the tender seedlings.

On a cold March morning—a Saturday—the boys were picked up at the three towns—Hillsboro, Forest Grove, Timber—in state forestry crew trucks, called "crummies." The famed Wolf Creek highway has its terminus at Forest Grove. From this typical Oregon community went these trucks, west to Sunset Camp, where planting was to start, and where Lynn Cronemiller, assistant state forester, awaited them. Noses were counted at the end of the 20-mile trip, and Forester Cronemiller took it as a good omen that 54 boys checked in. They were divided into eight-boy crews, with an adult forester or warden in charge of each gang.

Each lad was armed with a hazel hoe, which is a tool similar to an adz, though with a longer shanked blade and a wider edge. Each was given a sack containing about 100 seedlings.

During March week ends these boys worked, and at dark on the last day eight and three quarter miles of highway border had been planted on each side, 14 rows deep and at six-foot intervals. The job was done for the season, and Oregon's youth had again responded to give of their energy in a worth-while task while their dads and brothers are at war.

It will take two more winters to complete the planting of the 25-mile stretch of highway which passes through the burn area.

While the boys were well paid for their efforts, receiving 75 cents an hour, I am sure they derived great additional satisfaction from the knowledge that they were an important part of a fine project. After all, good citizenship knows no limits of age. A. W. P.

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ORANGES
A special treat for boys in Service, for friends, or yourself.
¼ BOX APPROX. 20 LBS.
⅛ Box $2, ½ Box $5.50
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EVERYBODY'S WHISTLING THIS HAPPY LITTLE WASHDAY SONG

Winsome Cheryl Archer, aged 6, appears in the motion picture "Cover Girl." Cheryl lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

I'd like to broadcast to the world how Rinso GETS OUT MORE DIRT

● Whether you use a washing machine, or wash your clothes in a tub, New *soapy-rich* Rinso means a whiter, brighter wash—*safely*. Rinso is the *only* soap recommended by the makers of 33 leading washers. Try it for speedier dishwashing, too; cuts grease in a jiffy. Rinso's easy as can be on hands. Try it *now!*

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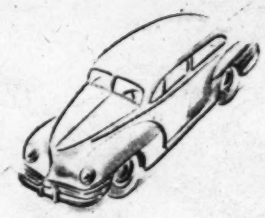

An ounce of prevention has always been better than a pound of cure. When it comes to your automobile, today, that ounce of prevention is especially important—because there just isn't any cure for a worn out car. The extra miles you might have had with Pyroil care—are gone forever.

Drive your car to your service station and ask for Pyroil—a pint in your crankcase—and an ounce in your gas tank with every five gallons of gasoline. Then you'll have proven protection against corrosion, excess cylinder wear, rust, carbon formations, gums and sludges.

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Town of the Vigils

CUNDIYO, the village of the patriarchal Vigils, swinging high in the clouds which sweep down from the crests of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of northern New Mexico, once again proves that the patriarchal point of view produces a sturdy, self-reliant brand of Americanism. Cundiyo during the recent United States war bond drive was 100 per cent; every family in the village purchased bonds, the only town in New Mexico with that record. Several years ago, during the darkest days of the depression, Cundiyo first caught the attention of the country when it was found that not a single family within its borders was on relief, again the only town in the State with such a record. Yet Cundiyo isn't a rich town. It's a humble little place of adobe houses and laboriously cultivated cornfields which for scores of years was practically lost in its mountain solitude, proud and self-sufficient.

Cundiyo is a town of a single family name—Vigil. Every person in the community proudly bears this patronymic, everyone descended from the first Policarpio Vigil, who with his five sons crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico, moved north along the Jornada del Muerto, and finally settled in this lonely valley. Years have come and gone, and with them the Vigils slowly increase. Only Vigils sit on the village council, a Vigil is postmaster, another runs the general store, a Vigil maiden lady, prim and proper, sits behind the teacher's desk in the schoolhouse and faces dozens of mischievous little Vigils.

* * *

The sons of the Vigils in most instances leave the village for their wives, bringing back the black-eyed daughters of Chimayo or other neighboring mountain settlements. If a Vigil daughter marries out of the family name she dutifully kisses her parents adios and leaves the village. So the census taker continues to register the single name, Vigil. Even the given names are often repeated in the same family: Canuto T., the father; Canuto F., the first son; Canuto L., the second son.

There are many Policarpios, named for the first patriarch Vigil, and Plutosa is a favorite name for the women, after Policarpio's stout wife. Sometimes adjectives instead of initials differentiate among the names. There is Roberto el Rico and Roberto el Pobre. But the rich Robert is not rich as the casual American knows the word, while Robert the poor is poor indeed. For although the Vigils proudly buy a bond for each family in the town, although they did not apply for relief during depression, they are not particularly rich in the money sense of the word. They are only rich in the comfort of snug homes built from the dark soil of their valley; in their herds of well-fed and prosperous cattle; in their tiny patches of corn and chili growing in the valley at the foot of the town; in their piles of warm blankets woven by their women, who have learned the craft from the neighboring villagers of Chimayo, whose blankets are famous throughout the Southwest; and, above all, in their fierce family pride and sense of personal integrity.

The story is told of a group of Vigils who came riding down the mountain trail to ask a Government man who had befriended them through the years his advice about the mysterious checks they had received at their little post-office. These checks ran from a couple of dollars to perhaps as much as ten. They had been issued by a Government service because of the compliance of the Vigils in an alfalfa-growing project. Their friend explained to them why the checks had been sent, but the Vigils shook their heads. "We've always grown alfalfa in Cundiyo for our cattle; why should we be given money for growing alfalfa this season?" And they solemnly put the uncashed checks back into their pockets.

* * *

But when one year their crop yields were small and winter found their children in need, they willingly lined them up in a long queue when their friend, the Government man, came visiting.

Cundiyo itself is a charming little place, perched tip-tilted on a mountain slope with the Frijoles Creek running clear near by and so high in the mountains that even in a general drought year it never runs dry. The village gardens are cultivated in the narrow strip of valley land below. The town is built over the remains of an ancient Indian village. Only a few feet underground almost anywhere within Cundiyo lie arrow heads, pottery chards, and other remnants of yet another proud and independent people.

War has brought a change to Cundiyo in that it has taken some of the young Policarpios, Nolbertos and Telofeos into the service of their country. Never before have they gone so far from their mountain home, where formerly a few weeks' work in the national forest marked the boundary of their experience. It is in their honor, to bring them quickly and safely home, that Cundiyo saves its meager pennies to buy war bonds. All that the Vigils ask in return is that their sons may come back to the freedom of the patriarchal life of the mountain village. M. P. H.

"HE FOLLOWED HER TO WORK . . . SHE'S TAKING HIM HOME!"

White Garden

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

I saw the white garden first through the morning mist.
The phlox and the pansies were white; the daisies nodding there;
The poppy pale as a dream in the night's first hour.
The rose was a dim pearl under the dewlike frost.
The fragrant snow of the lilac leaned above the tall
White iris lifting its flag of peace up to the light.

As the mist rose I saw white stars in flight
Where the clematis leaned against the garden wall.
As the sun rose, returning color showed
The blue of summer's sea, the yellow roof, the red barn.
The army of color woke to the golden horn.
Only the garden of flowers stayed quietly the same,
White and serene and cool as the core of the flame
That burned in the moon before this morning came.

Danish Press Barricaded

The "legal" Danish press, now completely censored by the Germans, nevertheless manages to insert enough things that are displeasing to the Nazis to be the object of counter-sabotage so that the various offices of Copenhagen newspapers have had to barricade themselves, literally, behind barbed wire at their entrances and exits. — DANISH LISTENING POST.

A BETTER TIME IS COMING!

If you can't buy that fine Hamilton Watch you want today, remember—Hamilton is 100% engaged in making precision timepieces for our armed forces. So be patient. When peace returns, Hamilton will once more make the finest gift you can give the one you love . . . a watch worth waiting for . . . a Hamilton!

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For Birth Announcements, Birthdays and Special Events
LIFE-LIKE FULL-COLOR BABY PICTURE ON FRONT COVER

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Use distinctive, beautifully printed stationery! Rich, dark blue ink on quality white bond. 200 letterheads, 200 second sheets, 6"x9½". 200 envelopes to match. Wonderful gift! Print name and address plainly. Mailed promptly. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE!
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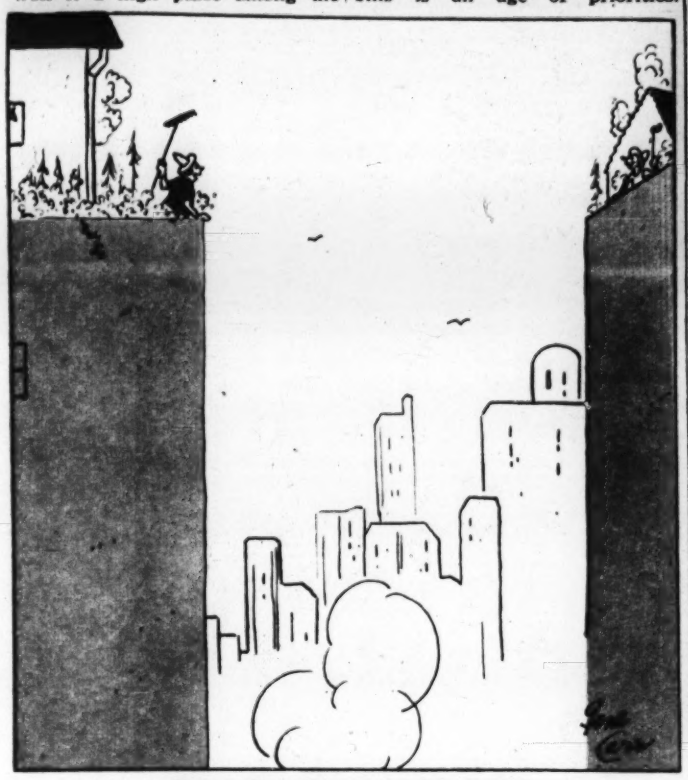
FURNISHED COTTAGE

Over the Editor's Desk

NEXT WEEK the Weekly Magazine Section will appear in a different shape. In essential features it will remain unchanged, retaining the quality and variety in art and text which have won it a high place among the reading public. Its newer-page size will conform with the request that newspapers and periodicals reduce their compass to meet the newsprint shortage.



"How's Your Carrots Coming, H. T.?"

* * *

There was called to my attention the other day a letter which struck a responsive chord in me. It came from a youth who, before he was drawn into the vortex of war, was a member of one of the mechanical departments of this paper. He is a private first class in the United States Army, and is stationed in India. He was never much of a boy for poetry. But listen to this:

"Believe it or not, last night I was over to the British Canteen and I came across a copy of Whittier's poems. Now you know I am no poet, but that book sure looked good to me. I took it and read Maud Muller, The Husking, Barbara Frietchie, etc. I never so fully appreciated those poems as I did last night. They meant so much more to me now that I was away from home than they did when I studied them in grade school."

* * *

A true test of a poet is just the quality this boy brings out—there is a timelessness, an enduring quality about all great poetry.

* * *

I, too, have had my Whittier moments. None have I treasured more than the late afternoon I sat on a tree-covered slope in Ossipee Valley watching the sun set on the Bearcamp. It was this picturesque spot which Whittier immortalized in a poem. Ossipee—and I mean the countryside—was a favorite retreat of Whittier.

* * *

You may or may not agree with KATHARINE M. GAULT that cats are no trouble at all. All I know is that Blue Boy, a Vermont cat with the stern qualities of the Green Hills in him, picks the choicest, most comfortable seat in the house upon which to lay complete proprietary rights, and if he is, innocently even, deprived of his throne one day he abdicates, walks out in a huff, and does not show face for 48 hours. Nor is this all. When he returns he usually looks as if he hopes people understand that actions speak more eloquently than words. Perhaps he is right. This is an age of priorities. Whether this implies trouble or not I leave you to determine.

* * *

The gardens are blooming. Vegetables are growing where they never grew before. Last year victory gardens turned out something between 4,000,000 and 10,000,000 tons of food. President Roosevelt wants to double that production this year. We're on the way.

* * *

Arms and the man I sing—little did the Roman poet, Virgil, realize that his words would form an appropriate salute to the Allied Forces destined to free the city on the Tiber nearly 2,000 years after he wrote them.

The liberation of Rome about three weeks ago recalled to me a gathering which I attended at a salon in London where Haile Selassie received, with impressive humility, an assurance that one day his empire would be restored to him. He had lost his all. The assurance seemed difficult to swallow, for Mussolini, his conqueror, proud and boastful, was then at the peak of his power.

But our company of genteel-thinking men and women had faith, faith in the right. The day of Haile Selassie's redemption came swifter than expected. And ultimately the complete collapse of the Caesar-imitating Duce. Later came the deliverance of Rome, and in the land which once fell under its sway the humble little Emperor is exalted.

* * *

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